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NEBRASKA ANNUAL SOCIAL INDICATORS SURVEY

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NASIS84, #5

NEBRASKANS VIEW THEIR LEGISLATURE

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The Nebraska Annual Social Indicators Survey

David R. Johnson - 1984 Study Director

The findings in this report are based on data collected in the eighth Nebraska Annual Social Indicators Survey (NASIS). This survey is part of an on-going study of the quality of life in Nebraska conducted by the Bureau of Sociological Research at the University of Nebraska-Lincoln.

The sample for the 1984 NASIS consists of 935 respondents eighteen years of age or older residing in households in Nebraska. The sample is selected through a process called random digit dialing: within each three-digit prefix in the state, four-digit numbers are selected randomly from all possible four-digit numbers to complete the telephone number. Respondents are further chosen randomly from the adults in the household and interviewed over the telephone by experienced, professional interviewers from the offices of the Bureau of Sociological Research. All interviewing was done during March and April of 1984. This procedure produces a high-quality, representative sample of Nebraska adults. Analysis shows the sample to be representative of the state on age, sex, race, and geographical distribution.

The interview averaged approximately 35 minutes and included questions about energy use, recreation, political attitudes, occupation, education, family life, and other matters reflecting the quality of life experienced in the state. For the entire sample, the chances are 95 in 100 that the true value for the population lies within a range equal to the reported survey percentage plus or minus 3.3 percent. This is an estimate of maximum error and for most items the percentages are likely to be even more accurate.

The data gathered by NASIS are used by a wide variety of State and local government agencies for policy and program planning and by faculty and students at the University of Nebraska and other colleges for research. No information identifying any respondent is released to any user and the strict confidentiality of individual respondents is rigidly enforced. While the final responsibility for the organization and structure of the survey and for reports produced under its name rests with the Bureau of Sociological Research, public agencies and University departments play an integral part in planning the survey through an Advisory Committee. Public organizations interested in membership on the Advisory Committee should contact the NASIS Study Director.

Funding for NASIS comes from the University of Nebraska, the Bureau of Sociological Research and State and local agencies which buy items and data analysis from the survey.

The NASIS surveys are repeated each year to measure changes in the quality of life in Nebraska. While there is a core of questions which is included every year, each survey has a large component of unique items which address specific topical issues. Plans for future years include continuing to reinterview the 1977 panel every two years to assess changes in their lives. Additional detail on the NASIS surveys can be obtained by contacting the NASIS Study Director at the Bureau of Sociological Research or by sending for a copy of the 1985 NASIS Prospectus.

NEBRASKANS VIEW THEIR LEGISLATURE

INTRODUCTION

Nebraska's legislative system is unique in two important respects. It is the only state legislative body with only one house, and it is the only one whose members are elected on a ballot without party labels. In these two respects, Nebraska's legislature more resembles hundreds of local legislatures (city councils) around the nation than it does other state legislatures. Nebraska's unique system is pointed to with pride by not only many of its members, but also journalists and others who follow state politics. Several other states in recent years have considered the Nebraska one-house model in attempts to reform their own legislative bodies.

Despite these features and the publicity they are given, in 1978, a survey showed that while most Nebraskans knew that Nebraska has a one house legislature, only a small minority knew that their legislature was a nonpartisan body.[1] Despite the seeming simplicity of our small legislature, awareness of it and its members were no greater than in other states with very large two house legislatures.

Eight years have elapsed since that initial report. During that time, educational levels in Nebraska continue to increase, and journalists and academics continue to pour out a steady stream of information about the functions and activities of the Unicameral. Proposals to convert to a partisan ballot are considered almost every year, and are strongly supported not only by the political parties but by many others as well. Has this activity resulted in more awareness about the basic structure of

Nebraska's legislature? In this report we will explore changes in awareness between the time of the initial report in 1978 and the time of a second survey done in 1984.

This paper reports the results of a statewide survey of Nebraskans done in the late winter and spring of 1984. The Bureau of Sociological Research of the University of Nebraska-Lincoln did the random statewide survey of over 900 households. The interviews were done on the phone. Each person interviewed was asked the following questions:

Most state legislatures have two houses, a Senate and a House of Representatives. As far as you know, does the Nebraska Legislature have one house or two?

(If one): Are you satisfied with the one house legislature or would you like to see Nebraska have a two house legislature?

As far as you know, are candidates for the state legislature identified with party labels on the ballot?

(If No): Do you favor or oppose the efforts being made to put party labels on the ballots?

How would you rate the job the state legislature is doing? Would you say it was excellent, good, fair, or poor?

The questions were worded to test familiarity with the ideas and not to test whether respondents knew the "jargon," of unicameralism or nonpartisanship.[2]

HOW AWARE ARE NEBRASKANS?

Table 1 indicates that Nebraskans were no more informed about the basic structure of the legislature in 1984 than they were in 1978. Almost identical proportions, 20% in 1978 and 22%, knew that Nebraska had legislators elected without party labels on the ballots. Thus, only one in five is aware of a major characteristic of our legislature that differentiates it from every other state legislative body. This demonstrates that the controversy over whether to switch from a nonpartisan to a partisan form of election has not reached the rank and file Nebraska citizen. In fact, if we look at the further distribution of responses on this item (Table 2), we see that almost half of our sample thought we already had partisan ballots. Further, a full third of the respondents could not even guess which we had.

Nebraskans are considerably better informed about the one house nature of their legislature. Slightly over one-half answered correctly on this question (Table 1). However, the proportion answering correctly appears to have declined over time, from 63% in 1978 to 52% in 1984. Only a bare majority, then, know we have a one house legislature, while Table 2 indicates that a little less than 20% of Nebraskans believe we have a two house legislature (about the same as in 1978) while the rest (28%) said they did not know, an increase over 1978. This difference is probably not due to sampling error, but could very well be due to the slight change in question wording between the two surveys. In 1978, the phrase "most state legislatures have two houses..." was not included. The 1984 wording which did include that phrase may have caused some people who had a vague idea Nebraska had a unicameral system to say "I don't know." In any event, it is clear that public awareness of this feature of our legislature has not increased over time.

PATTERNS OF AWARENESS

Patterns of awareness are those we might expect. For example, Lincoln residents are much more likely than Nebraskans in the rest of the state to know about nonpartisanism and unicameralism. Three quarters of Lincolnites know the legislature is a unicameral one, for example, compared to only about half of those who live in the rest of the state. Over one third of Lincolnites know about the absence of party labels on the ballots, twice as many as in small town Nebraska, and substantially more than in Omaha or in medium sized towns. It is reasonable to suppose that Lincolnites are more informed for two reasons. First, the fact that state government is located there means that many Lincolnites work for the state or have friends or relatives that do. This probably means they follow the activities of the state legislature a little more closely than do other citizens since what the legislature does affects their jobs and salaries quite directly. Secondly, because the state capital is Lincoln, the Lincoln news media cover legislative activities quite extensively. Thus, even those Lincolnites whose employment is not connected with the state have a better opportunity to read about and understand the activities of the legislature simply because it is given more press coverage than most other places in the state. This latter argument, however, probably is not so valid in comparing Lincoln residents and Omaha residents, because the World Herald too has excellent coverage of the state legislature and its activities. Nebraskans of higher income and education are more aware of these important features of the legislature than their lower income and lesser educated counterparts. The important characteristic is education, because once that is taken into account, income differences in awareness are negligible. Only a quarter of those with less than a high school education know that the legislature is one house, for example, compared with over three quarters of those with a college degree. The majority of college graduates in this state _do not know we have a nonpartisan legislature_. Nevertheless, this college educated group is over four times as likely to know that the legislature is nonpartisan compared to those without a high school education, and twice as likely as those whose education terminated with a high school diploma.

Men are better informed about these basic legislative structures than are women, even when education is taken into account. People who are politically active to the extent of voting are considerably more informed than those who do not vote. Among the latter group, less than 40% know we have a one house legislature and less than 10% know we have a nonpartisan one. This difference still obtains when we take into account the education of voters and nonvoters. Thus, the self-selection process of those who do not vote probably is based in part on the fact they do not follow politics and government.

Finally, we examined whether an individual's partisan loyalties are related to this information. No consistent patterns emerge. Strong Republicans are the most informed about the one house legislature, but Democrats about the nonpartisan legislature. Once education is taken into account, there are no significant differences among partisan groups.

Interestingly, the social cleavages among Nebraskans on their degree of awareness increased between 1978 and 1984. Differences in levels of awareness between those with little and those with much education increased. Differences between Lincolnites and those elsewhere in the state widened (in 1978, there was little difference in awareness between Lincoln and Omaha residents, for example). And sex and income differences in awareness broadened somewhat too. The reason for this is not at all obvious, except perhaps that the Lincoln media is doing a better job of covering the legislature than it used to but the media in other parts of the state are not.

ATTITUDES TOWARD CHANGE

We asked respondents who knew that Nebraska had a one house legislature whether or not they wanted to change it to a two house legislature. Overwhelming, they responded "no." Eighty-seven percent of that group who were aware of the existing system wanted to keep it that way, and only 13 percent wanted to change. Thus, it appears that the existing one house system has a secure base of public support. In comparing different groups of Nebraskans, it appears that Republicans are slightly more inclined to change to a two house system than are Democrats, and Omahans more likely that others. But, differences are very slight.

We also asked Nebraskans who knew that the legislature was elected on a nonpartisan ballot whether they would like to change to a partisan one. Here, feelings were more mixed. Of the initial small group that did know we had nonpartisan ballots, about half wanted to keep them that way, 21 percent wanted to change them, and 28 percent did not know what they thought. Thus, only about one out of ten Nebraskans know that we have a nonpartisan system and want to keep it that way. Others think we have a partisan system, or would like to have a partisan system, or are uninformed.

Democrats are more likely to favor changing to a partisan system than are Republicans, though the differences are slight. This conforms to the view of the state's Democratic leaders who have argued for a partisan system for some time.

CONCLUSION

Participants in a recent symposium in Lincoln spent two days discussing the virtues and problems of Nebraska's unique legislature. [3] These participants, who included legislators, journalists and academics, predictably did not reach a consensus. But they did seem to agree that the unicameral feature of the legislature has the virtue of simplicity, and because of its small size and simple organizational structure, does allow issues to be dealt with quickly. Others saw that as a defect, arguing that perhaps there are not enough "checks and balances" in the legislature to stop hasty, ill considered legislation. Most agreed, however, that we are unlikely to change to a two house legislature barring some catastrophe in our political life. The unicameral feature has behind it the force of tradition, and as we saw in this study, most Nebraskans who know about it, are happy with it.

The nonpartisan feature of the legislature generated even more controversy. Some legislators believe strongly that this feature makes them more responsive to their constituents than in a partisan setting. Others counter that in the absence of political parties, legislators are more responsive , not to individual constituents, but to organized lobbies. Organized lobbies, unlike political parties, operate invisibly to the mass public. Since they are not listed publicly on ballots, voters have no way of knowing to which interest groups legislators are responsive. Indeed, political scientists have long known that weak (or nonexistent) political party structures in legislative bodies open the door to strong interest group pressure. Most knowledgable observers believe the Nebraska legislature provides evidence for this generalization by the power of its lobbies.

Partisan organization in the legislature could improve gubernatorial-legislative relations. A common partisan link with one organized legislative group might help the governor develop more stable coalitions in the legislature in support or his or her program.

Most observers agree, however, that even if the Nebraska legislature were to revert to a partisan system, we would not see the immediate (or even longer range) development of strong political parties. Even in a partisan system, we would not see party bosses strongly influencing legislative behavior. Strong political parties are not part of Nebraska's political culture. Even when we had partisan elections to the legislature, parties were relatively weak.

Nonetheless, arguments for changing to a partisan system are fairly compelling. Party labels on the ballots provide a cue to the voter. For the not-so-informed voter, party is the best clue to what a candidate stands for (even though it is not a perfect clue, as we saw most recently in the LaRouche fiasco in Illinois). Parties provide a visible organizational structure in the legislature. Again, this provides some information to voters about who is doing what, and where ultimate responsibility should lie. In a nonpartisan system, there are forty-nine generals and no troops. When things do not get done or when bad legislation is passed, who is the voter to blame? Given that about 70% of the voters do not even know the name of their legislator, it is not realistic to expect that they know anything about legislative organization and procedure.[4] In partisan legislatures, most voters do know which party controls the legislature and can reward or punish on that basis through their own vote. This is a crude mechanism, to be sure, but as a way to provide collective responsibility of the legislature to the public, it is superior to what now exists.

On the basis of what Nebraskans know and think about the partisan feature of the legislature, there is surely a possibility for change. However, just as it took a tireless effort on the part of George Norris to bring about the emergence of the unicameral, nonpartisan legislature, any future change of the legislature's basic structure will only come about if some individual or group is willing to give that change its highest priority. As of now, no such condition exists.

TABLE 1

NEBRASKANS' KNOWLEDGE ABOUT THEIR LEGISLATURE, 1984

Topic	Correctly Answers	Incorrectly Answers	Does Not Know	Total
One house or two	52%	19%	28%	99%
Party labels on ballot	22%	46%	33%	101%

N=935

TABLE 2
CHANGES OVER TIME IN AWARENESS OF ONE HOUSE AND NONPARTISAN FEATURES OF THE LEGISLATURE

	1978	1984
Know that legislature is one house	63%	52%
Know that legislature is nonpartisan	20%	22%

TABLE 3
AWARENESS OF STRUCTURE OF LEGISLATURE VARIES AMONG DIFFERENT TYPES OF NEBRASKANS

	% Knowing that Legislature is:	
	One House	Nonpartisan
Residence		
Omaha (189)	49	23
Lincoln (103)	76	38
Towns of 10-35,000 (148)	51	23
Towns of Less than 10,000 (287)	46	18
Don't Live in Town (208)	54	17
Family Income		
Less than $10,000 (183)	37	17
$10,000 to $19,999 (234)	52	17
$20,000 to $29,999 (215)	54	22
$30,000 and over (177)	73	34
Years of Education		
Less than high school grad (176)	26	9
High school graduate (337)	45	19
Some post high school (256)	65	22
College Degree (162)	78	41
Sex		
Men (359)	64	30
Women (576)	45	16
Voted in Last Two Years		
Yes (323)	65	29
No (142)	39	8
Party Affiliation		
Strong Democrat (85)	54	14
Democrat (208)	49	23
Independent (189)	52	17
Republican (233)	55	25
Strong Republican (138)	64	21

Number in parenthesis is the number of cases in that category.

List of reports already released using data gathered in the 1984 Nebraska Annual Social Indicators Survey. These may be purchased at the indicated price from the Bureau of Sociological Research at the University of Nebraska-Lincoln.

Report Number	Title
1	Designs, Procedures, Instruments and Forms for the 1984 NASIS. David R. Johnson. Price: $7.50.
2	Nebraskans View Their University. Alan Booth. Price: $ .75.
3	Participation of Nebraskans in Voluntary Groups. David R. Johnson and Laurie K. Schueble. Price: $1.00.
4	Nebraskans Views on Regulating Health Care Charges. Keith J. Mueller and John C. Comer. Price: $ .75.

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NASIS

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NASIS-85, #3

NEBRASKA FAMILIES:
STATUS REPORT, 1985

Lynn K. White
Department of Sociology

Price: $1.00

The Nebraska Annual Social Indicators Survey

David R. Johnson, 1985 Study Director

The findings in this report are based on data collected in the ninth Nebraska Annual Social Indicators Survey (NASIS). This survey is part of an on-going study of the quality of life in Nebraska conducted by the Bureau of Sociological Research at the University of Nebraska-Lincoln.

In 1985, a representative sample of 1851 Nebraskans eighteen years of age or older living in households was interviewed by telephone. The respondents to the 1985 survey are the fifth wave of a panel originally selected and interviewed in 1977, reinterviewed in 1979, 1981, and 1983, and supplemented by the 1984 cross-sectional survey respondents who were new migrants to the state or who had become adults (18) after 1982. These respondents will be reinterviewed every two years in order to provide information on changing quality of life. The interviews averaged approximately 35 minutes and included questions about health, finances, political interests, occupation, recreation, education, family life and other matters reflecting the quality of life experienced in the state. For the entire sample, 95 out of 100 times the percentages computed from the items asked on the survey are likely to be accurate within plus or minus 2.25 percent of the figure that would have been obtained if each adult in Nebraska had been surveyed. This is an estimate of maximum error and for most items the percentages are likely to be even more accurate.

The data gathered by NASIS are used by a wide variety of State and local government agencies for policy and program planning and by faculty and students at the University of Nebraska and other colleges for research. No information identifying any respondent is released to any users and the strict confidentiality of individual respondents is rigidly enforced. While the final responsibility for the organization and structure of the survey and for reports produced under its name rests with the Bureau of Sociological Research, public agencies and University departments play an integral part in planning the survey through an Advisory Committee. Public organizations interested in membership on the Advisory Committee should contact the NASIS Study Directors.

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Nebraska Families:

Status Report, 1985

During the past decades there have been dramatic changes in the processes of family formation and dissolution in the United States. The age at marriage has risen sharply with the result that much larger proportions of young people 20-24 are still single: 63% in 1982 compared to only 45% in 1970. A second process reducing the proportion of adults who are married is the high divorce rate. If current divorce rates persist, it is estimated that 50% of the marriages entered into today will eventually end in divorce. These changes have had the effect of increasing the proportion of people who live alone and decreasing the size of the average household. Additional processes, such as increasing female labor force participation and reduced childbearing, have altered the way families operate.

This report uses data from the 1985 Nebraska Annual Social Indicators Survey to document the status of Nebraska's families. It reports on living arrangements, with a special look at children, on marital status, and on the quality and stability of Nebraska's marriages. Where possible, comparisons with national figures will be made.

Household Composition and Living Arrangements

In 1985, 76% of Nebraska adults lived in husband-wife families. Only 10% lived alone, a figure only marginally higher than the national figure of 9%. The other Nebraskans live as single parents (5%), in other family living arrangements (3%), with a same-sex roommate (2%), or in unmarried couple households (2%).

Living arrangements vary substantially by age (see Table 1). Although only 9% of all adults live alone, nearly one-third of Nebraskans over 65 live alone. On the other end of the age scale, 19% of those under 25 live in nonfamily households (with a roommate of same or opposite sex) and fully 37% still live with their parents. Only 20% of those under 25 head a household with their own spouse.

Nationally there have been substantial increases in the proportion of unmarried couple households and 4% of all couple households in the United States are composed of unmarrieds. This living arrangement is somewhat less common in Nebraska. Only 2% of all couple households in Nebraska are unmarried couple households and only 2% of all adults live in such households. This type of household is largely limited to younger people and is insignificant among those who are over 35.

Children: Living Arrangements and Childcare

The vast majority of Nebraska's children live in two-parent households. Although nationally only 75% of children under 18 live with two parents, 92% of Nebraska children have this benefit (see table 2). In some cases, one of these parents may be a step-parent due to divorce or, less commonly, widowhood, but 9 out of 10 Nebraska children have the emotional, social, and financial advantages of living with a mother and a father. This benefit occurs somewhat more often to nonmetropolitan children than to those living in metropolitan areas (92 vs. 87%).

An important aspect of children's living arrangements is their primary caretaker. Although we have no direct evidence on this, we do know mother's employment status. In Nebraska, 53% of children under 18 have a working mother, although only 33% have a mother who works full time. Whether the mother works will be determined in part by the child's age: teenagers are more apt than preschoolers to have a working mother (see Table 3). Nevertheless, 27% of Nebraska's preschoolers have a mother who works full time and an additional 20% have a mother who works part time. This suggests that roughly half of Nebraska's preschoolers need day care of some sort. Although some of this service may be provided by family members, full time public or private daycare facilities appear to be home for 27% of our preschoolers for 50 hours a week and of another 20% for smaller time periods.

Marital Status

The United States has been described as one of the "marryingest" countries in the world. Traditionally, nearly all Americans have married and at relatively early ages. In Nebraska, 82% of all adults have married at least once and 70% are currently married. This varies by age, of course. Only 20% of those under 25 have ever married, but by age 45, well over 95% have married (see Table 4).

Because of relatively high rates of remarriage, only a small percentage (5%) of Nebraskans are currently divorced or separated. We have insufficient data on marital history to tell how many of the currently married have been previously divorced. We do know, however, that 10% of the married people between 25 and 44 are in their second marriages. Since few lose spouses to death at these ages, these 10% may be added to the 7% currently divorced to arrive at a 17% estimate of ever-divorced between ages 25-44. Previous studies show a tendency for individuals to under-report prior divorces (e.g., people report that they've never married rather than divorced or they fail to mention prior marriages), Thus, our estimate of 15-20% of ever-married Nebraskans under 45 having experienced a divorce is probably an underestimate.

Marital Quality

All married respondents were asked to respond to a simple question about marital happiness, "Taking all things together, how would you describe your marriage? Would you say that your marriage is very happy, pretty happy, or not too happy?" The majority of Nebraskans (58%) report very happy marriages; only 2% say they are not too happy. There is a large middle group (40%) who are neither particularly pleased nor particularly unhappy with their marriages: they are "pretty happy."

Marital happiness is the result of complex social and personal factors that affect the happiness of the two individuals as well as the quality of their relationship. Here we report on a few of the crude background factors that affect marital happiness (see Table 4).

First, socio-economic status has a slight, but only slight, impact on marital happiness. Generally, people with more education and more income report more happy marriages.

Place in the life course also affects marital happiness. Generally younger people report the happiest marriages and reports of marital happiness are substantially lower at all ages older than 25. This is a common pattern in other studies and is usually attributed to the end of the honeymoon. There is little increase in actual dissatisfaction with age, however, and, as we'll show, older people are much less apt to consider or actually get divorced. What seems to happen is that, after age 25, people slip from being "very happy" to a less enthusiastic "pretty happy;" very few are actually unhappy.

Children also seem to be associated with reduced marital happiness. Some of this apparent effect is due to the overlap between childlessness and the honeymoon phase of marriage. Children may actually depress marital happines somewhat, however, as there is evidence that marriages experience some recovery of happiness at the later end of the family life cycle when children leave home.

National studies of marriage document that an important correlate of marital happiness is religious involvement. In Nebraska too we find that people who go to church report happier marriages than those who don't (62 vs. 53% are very happy). Going to church is but one sign of commitment to traditional values, and this commitment tends to promote marital happiness.

Marital Stability

A happy marriage is not the same thing as a stable marriage. Some people stay married for years despite great unhappiness, while others get divorced even though their marriages seem quite satisfactory. Thus, in addition to asking respondents about the happiness of their marriages, we also asked them, " A lot of people become so upset and dissatisfied with their (husband/wife) that they sometimes think about divorce. Have you felt this way about your marriage in the last two years?" Ten percent of our sample of married Nebraskans had considered divorce in the last 2 years (see Table 5).

Although considering divorce is not the same thing as marital unhappiness, the two are closely related. Our data show that, not surprisingly, 73% of those whose marriages are "not too happy" have considered divorce; 16% of those who are "pretty happy" have considered divorce and even 4% of the "very happy" have considered divorce.

Not everyone who considers divorce will get divorced. Some people will consider it for years and never do anything about it; others may consider it only briefly during a particularly stressful period and then become maritally stable once more. The factors associated with considering divorce may thus be somewhat different than those associated with actual divorce. Nevertheless, we examine the correlates of considering divorce. Generally, we find that background factors are more important determinants of considering divorce than they are of marital happiness.

Ironically, the relationship between considering divorce and socio-economic status is exactly opposite to the relationship between socio-economic status and marital happiness. Although people with more money and more education report happier marriages, they are also more apt to consider divorce. How can these findings be reconciled? The explanation appears to be that money and education make divorce easier. If the wife works, as she does in many of the families with high income, and if she has a good education, then it is economically feasible to break up the family and support two households. In less affluent households, the inability to support two households may keep people together--if not forever, then at least longer. In short, being better off generally results in a happier marriage; if it does not, then the better off couple finds it easier and quicker to divorce than does the less well off couple. This supposition is clearly supported by the evidence on considering divorce by wife's employment status: where the wife works full time, 13% of the respondents are considering divorce and this percentage steadily declines with wife's labor force commitment. Since wife's labor force participation is unrelated to marital happiness, this finding supports the argument that income, and especially wife's independent income, ease the path to divorce.

There were few rural/urban differences in marital happiness, but there is a strong difference in considering divorce: 11% of the respondents living in urban areas are considering divorce compared to only 6% of people living on farms. This differential may reflect more traditional values in rural areas or, again, it may be a result of the greater economic interdependence between rural wives and husbands that makes divorce more difficult.

Consideration of divorce is strongly related to age. Although there is no evidence that marital happiness improves with age--and even some evidence that it worsens--consideration of divorce declines after age 45 and is virtually absent after age 65.

The results for children most closely parallel our findings on marital happiness: people with children are more apt to consider divorce than those without children in the household. Many of the childless people, of course, fall in the over 65 category and the very low consideration of divorce by the childless is thus largely an age effect. Of greater concern is the rather high probability of considering divorce among parents. Other studies demonstrate that these considerations are not likely to be immediately acted upon. That is, while parents may consider divorce more often than childless couples, they are generally rather slow to act upon this notion. Children may not keep a marriage together permanently, but most parents will consider long and hard before ending a marriage with children.

Summary

Despite all of the major changes in the American family over the past 20 years, the family in Nebraska appears to be a going concern. True, the family of today is not the same as the family of yesterday, but many things remain the same.

Most Nebraskans marry. If they get divorced, they remarry. As a result, the vast majority of adult Nebraskans live in husband-wife families--over 85% between the ages of 25 and 65. As a result, most of our children live with both a mother and a father. Their mother is more apt to be working than ever before, however, and 27% of preschoolers have a mother who works full time.

A majority of Nebraskans report that they are not just satisfied with their marriages, they are "very happy." As people get older and become parents, they show a slight tendency to become somewhat less enthusiastic about their marriages, but only a small minority (fewer than 2%) report that their marriages are actively unhappy.

Despite generally high levels of marital happiness, 10% of married Nebraskans said that they had considered divorce in the last 2 years. Many of these will not actually divorce, but some will--if not this year, then next year. Those considering divorce are likely to be young people, those with good educations, with a relatively high family income, and in couples where the wife works full time. They are also likely to be urban rather than farm.

Table 1.

Living Arrangements, Nebraska Adults, 1985

	Total	By Age			
		18-24	25-44	45-64	65+
Living Alone	10%	7%	5%	4%	31%
Married Couple Households					
Without Children	28	7	11	46	55
With Children	41	13	70	42	6
Adult Child Living With Parent	7	37	3	0	0
Single Parent Households	5	10	5	4	1
Other Family Types	4	8	3	4	6
Unmarried Couple Households	2	6	2	0	1
Roommates (same sex)	2	13	1	0	0
Total Percent	99%	101%	100%	100%	100%
Total Number	1850	289	724	471	366

Table 2.

Living Arrangements of Nebraska's Children Under 18, 1985

	Nebraska	Nation (1982)
With Two Parents	93%	75%
With Single Parent	6	22
Other	2	3
Total Percent	100%	100%
Total Number	1460	

Table 3.

Percent of Children With a Working Mother, by Child's Age, 1985, Nebraska

	Total	0 - 5	6 - 11	12-17
Mother Works Full-Time	33%	27%	31%	41%
Mother Works Part-Time	20	20	27	24
Mother Not Employed	47	53	43	35
Total Percent	100%	100%	100%	100%
Total Number	1460	486	467	507

Table 4.

Current Marital Status of Adult Nebraskans, 1985

		By Age			
	Total	18-24	25-44	45-64	65+
Currently -					
Married	70	20	82	89	60
Widowed	7	0	0	4	30
Divorced or Separated	5	2	7	5	3
Single or Never Married	18	78	11	2	7
Percent Ever Married	82	22	89	98	93
Percent Married Two or More Times	12	5	10	15	18

Table 5.

Marital Happiness, 1985

How happy is your marriage?

Very happy	58%
Pretty happy	40
Not too happy	2
Total Percent	100%
Total Number	1286

		%	N
By Attend Church -			
	Yes	62	(673)
	No	53	(613)
By Family Income -			
	Less than $20,000	54	(422)
	$20,000 - $40,000	59	(592)
	More than $40,000	58	(216)
By Presence of Children -			
	Preschool	58	(313)
	Elementary	50	(174)
	Teenagers	49	(166)
	Other/None	61	(633)
By Residence -			
	Farm	61	(245)
	Open Country, Not a Farm	55	(125)
	Town/City	57	(916)
By Age -			
	Under 25	72	(57)
	25 - 44	56	(590)
	45 - 64	56	(419)
	65+	62	(219)
By Education -			
	Less than High School	50	(152)
	High School	59	(785)
	1 - 3 Years Past High School	55	(76)
	4 Years Past High School	60	(193)
	5+ Years Past High School	57	(80)

Table 6.

Thinking About Divorce, 1985

Thinking About Divorce?	
Yes	10%
No	90
Total Percent	100%
Total Number	1286

By Marital Happiness -		
	Very Happy	4
	Pretty Happy	16
	Not Too Happy	73
By Kids -		
	Preschool	14
	Elementary	17
	Teenagers	14
	Other/None	6
By Residence -		
	Rural Farm	6
	Non-Farm	12
	Town	11
By Church Attendance -		
	Yes	9
	No	12
By Income -		
	Less than $20,000	9
	$20,000 - $40,000	12
	More than $40,000	11
By Wife Working -		
	Full-Time	13
	Part-Time	10
	Not Working	8
By Age -		
	Under 25	10
	25 - 44	15
	45 - 64	10
	65+	1
By Education -		
	Less than High School	5
	High School	11
	1 - 3 Years Past High School	8
	4 Years Past High School	13
	5+ Years Past High School	14

List of reports already released using data gathered in the 1985 Nebraska Annual Social Indicators Survey. These may be purchased at the indicated price from the Bureau of Sociological Research at the University of Nebraska-Lincoln.

Report Number	Title
1	Designs, Procedures, Instruments and Forms for the 1985 NASIS. David R. Johnson. Price: $7.50.
2	How Nebraska Farmers View Their Financial Future. David R. Johnson. Price: $1.00.

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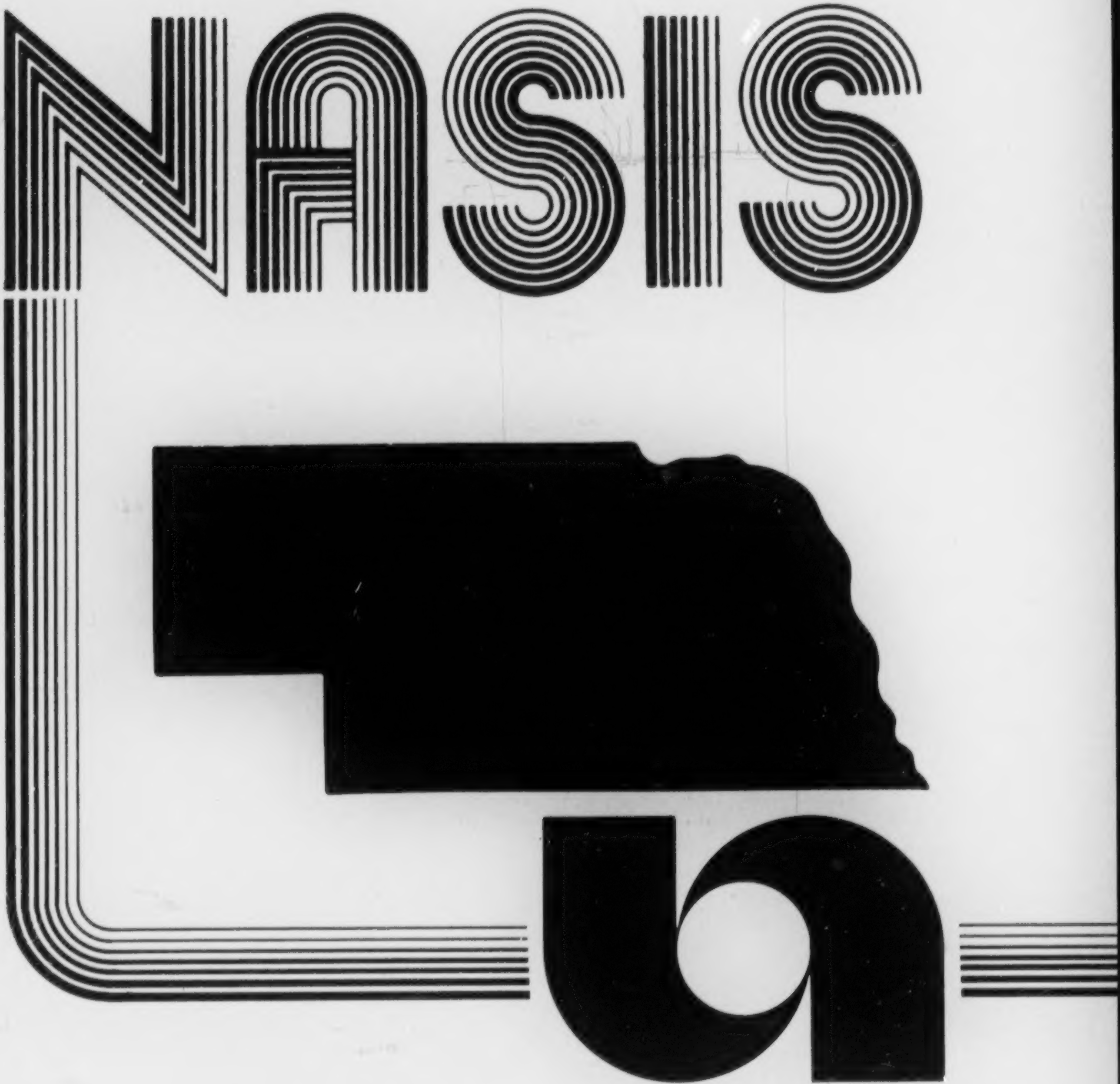

NEBRASKA ANNUAL SOCIAL INDICATORS SURVEY

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NASIS-85, #4

HOW NEBRASKANS VIEW THE AGRICULTURAL DOWNTURN

Brenda S. Fergen
Department of Sociology

(released May 1986)

Price: $1.00

The Nebraska Annual Social Indicators Survey

David R. Johnson, 1985 Study Director

The findings in this report are based on data collected in the ninth Nebraska Annual Social Indicators Survey (NASIS). This survey is part of an on-going study of the quality of life in Nebraska conducted by the Bureau of Sociological Research at the University of Nebraska-Lincoln.

In 1985, a representative sample of 1851 Nebraskans eighteen years of age or older living in households was interviewed by telephone. The respondents to the 1985 survey are the fifth wave of a panel originally selected and interviewed in 1977, reinterviewed in 1979, 1981, and 1983, and supplemented by the 1984 cross-sectional survey respondents who were new migrants to the state or who had become adults (18) after 1982. These respondents will be reinterviewed every two years in order to provide information on changing quality of life. The interviews averaged approximately 35 minutes and included questions about health, finances, political interests, occupation, recreation, education, family life and other matters reflecting the quality of life experienced in the state. For the entire sample, 95 out of 100 times the percentages computed from the items asked on the survey are likely to be accurate within plus or minus 2.25 percent of the figure that would have been obtained if each adult in Nebraska had been surveyed. This is an estimate of maximum error and for most items the percentages are likely to be even more accurate.

The data gathered by NASIS are used by a wide variety of State and local government agencies for policy and program planning and by faculty and students at the University of Nebraska and other colleges for research. No information identifying any respondent is released to any users and the strict confidentiality of individual respondents is rigidly enforced. While the final responsibility for the organization and structure of the survey and for reports produced under its name rests with the Bureau of Sociological Research, public agencies and University departments play an integral part in planning the survey through an Advisory Committee. Public organizations interested in membership on the Advisory Committee should contact the NASIS Study Directors.

Funding for NASIS comes from the University of Nebraska, the Bureau of Sociological Research, and State and local agencies which buy items and data analysis from the survey.

The NASIS surveys are repeated each year to measure changes in the quality of life in Nebraska. While there is a core of questions which is included every year, each survey has a large component of unique items which address specific topical issues. Plans for future years include interviewing a new sample of Nebraskans in 1986 as well as continuing to reinterview the 1977 panel every two years to assess changes in their lives. Additional detail on the NASIS surveys regarding use of the survey data or cost of purchasing items on future surveys can be obtained by contacting David R. Johnson or Alan Booth, NASIS Study Directors, at the Bureau of Sociological Research or by sending for a copy of the 1986 NASIS Prospectus.

How Nebraskans View the Agricultural Downturn

In the past Nebraska has relied on agriculture as its major industry, but in the last few years, Nebraska, along with other agricultural states, has been faced with a depression in the agriculture industry. This economic downturn has had an impact on all Nebraskan residents, especially farmers, and has raised many questions about the future of agriculture in Nebraska. Is the depressed state of agriculture in Nebraska temporary or will things get worse? Will the economic future for farmers improve, stay the same, or worsen in the next five years? Will the economic and financial future for the State of Nebraska as a whole improve, stay the same, or worsen? If the agricultural economy is in a permanently depressed state, should Nebraskans rely on agriculture as their main industry?

These are just a few of the questions that the 1985 NASIS asked of respondents. In this paper we will discuss how Nebraskans view the economic future of farmers and the state as a whole. We will also discuss their attitudes toward reducing Nebraska's reliance on agriculture as a major industry. We will be comparing the attitudes of farmers and ranchers to those respondents not directly involved in agriculture to see if there is a difference in their perceptions of the economic downturn.

In the spring of 1985, 1,845 Nebraskans age 18 and over were interviewed on a variety of topics as part of the 1985 Nebraska Annual Social Indicators Survey (NASIS). Some general questions about financial prospects and economic satisfaction were asked of all respondents. An additional set of questions regarding the economic downturn in agriculture and its effects on Nebraska was asked of half of the respondents. This random half of NASIS is the sample analyzed in this report.

We looked at several background characteristics of the respondents to see if certain groups had attitudes that differed from the majority of the respondents. The background characteristics include age, marital status, education, rural/urban residence, farming/ranching or non-farming/ranching, and family income. It will be especially interesting to note the differences between respondents in different income categories and the differences between farmers and ranchers and individuals in other occupations.

We have all seen evidence of the decline in the agricultural economy in the last several years. Farmers have been forced to sell their livestock, machinery, and land. Many banks have closed because of outstanding farm loans, and numerous businesses have been forced to file for bankruptcy. Although the condition of the farm economy is apparent to those who are directly involved, others may not have the same perception. In order to find out how Nebraskans, as a whole, view the future of agriculture, we asked them, "Do you think the depressed state of agriculture in Nebraska is just temporary and that things will look up or do you think conditions will stay the same or even worsen?" Table 1 shows us that, overall, Nebraskans feel that conditions will worsen (45%), although almost a third of the respondents were optimistic and felt that things would look up.

Table 1.

Is the depressed state of agriculture in Nebraska going to look up, stay the same, or worsen?

	%	N
Things will look up	31	276
Stay the same	24	213
Worsen	45	401
Total	100%	890

Table 2 (page 4) gives us information on how background characteristics influenced the opinions of the respondents. Although opinions vary, it is interesting to find that the majority of the respondents in each category, with the exception of those who have never been married, felt that conditions were going to get worse. Those individuals who have never been married may be more optimistic because they do not have a family to support. The most significant finding is that the opinions of those individuals involved in farming and ranching were very similar to the opinions of those in other occupations. This finding indicates that the perceptions of the economic downturn are very similar for all Nebraskans.

One would assume that if the state of agriculture in Nebraska were to worsen, the economic future of farmers would also deteriorate. In order to see how respondents viewed the future for farmers, they were asked, "What is your feeling about the economic future for farmers? Do you think conditions will improve, stay the same, or worsen in the next 5 years?" Their responses are presented in Table 3. Nebraskans appear optimistic about the economic future for farmers in the next five years. Forty-two percent of the respondents felt that the farmer's economic future will improve in the next five years, although a little over a third of the respondents felt that it would worsen. Attitudes toward the farmer's economic future are more optimistic than are attitudes expressed regarding the depressed state of agriculture in Nebraska.

Table 2.

Respondent Characteristics and Their Attitudes Regarding the Depressed State of Agriculture in Nebraska

Characteristic	Temporary and Will Look Up	Will Stay the Same	Will Worsen	Number
Residence				
Farm	30%	20%	50%	139
Open Country	33	21	46	76
Town/City	31	25	44	675
Occupation				
Farming/Ranching	30	22	48	122
Other Occupation	31	24	45	768
Family Income				
Less than $15,000	29	23	48	235
$15,000-$30,000	32	25	43	329
$30,000+	30	26	44	282
Age				
18-40	29	28	43	370
41-65	34	20	46	330
66-100	30	22	48	189
Marital Status				
Married	32	23	45	630
Divorced or Separated	16	26	58	73
Widowed	30	20	50	93
Never Married	37	29	34	94
Degree				
Less than High School	33	18	49	123
High School	32	24	44	527
Associate or Jr. College	19	35	46	52
Bachelor's	27	28	45	130
Graduate	38	21	41	58

Table 3.

Will the economic future for farmers improve, stay the same, or worsen in the next 5 years?

	%	N
Improve	42	369
Stay the same	23	207
Worsen	35	310
Total	100%	886

By referring to Table 4 (page 6), we can see that attitudes about the economic future of farmers in the next five years vary much more than the attitudes toward the depressed state of agriculture in Nebraska. Although the majority of respondents felt that the economic future of farmers would improve in the next five years, there were several groups who felt that it will worsen. Marital status, number of years of education, and family income had an effect on the attitudes of some respondents. Individuals who were divorced or separated, never married, had a bachelor's degree, and made over $30,000 a year were more inclined to say that the economic future for farmers will worsen. There may be some overlap between those who had a bachelor's degree and those who made $30,000 a year, since education is closely related to income.

The answers to these two questions seem to indicate that Nebraskans do not expect a quick economic recovery. In fact, the respondents seem to feel that conditions will continue to deteriorate. The results seem to indicate that most Nebraskans feel that the agricultural economy will bottom out in the next few years and will start improving within five years. This seems to be in line with what agricultural economists and politicians are saying. A bright future for farmers and for the agricultural economy is not expected within the next several years.

Table 4.

Respondent Characteristics and Their Attitudes Regarding the Economic Future of Farmers in the Next Five Years

Characteristic	Will Improve	Will Stay the Same	Will Worsen	Number
Residence				
Farm	45%	21%	34%	139
Open Country	42	26	32	79
Town/City	41	24	35	680
Occupation				
Farming/Ranching	44	22	34	119
Other Occupation	41	24	35	767
Family Income				
Less than $15,000	41	21	38	229
$15,000-$30,000	44	24	32	334
$30,000+	38	26	46	280
Age				
18-40	39	25	36	370
41-65	41	22	37	327
66-100	48	21	31	188
Marital Status				
Married	43	25	32	624
Divorced or Separated	34	16	50	73
Widowed	44	21	35	96
Never Married	35	23	42	93
Degree				
Less than High School	42	22	36	118
High School	44	23	33	525
Associate or Jr. College	40	22	38	50
Bachelor's	33	27	40	135
Graduate	40	23	37	61

Although Nebraska has traditionally relied on agriculture as its major industry, the majority of the respondents (74%) felt that Nebraska should reduce its reliance on agriculture and should develop other industries (Table 5). This attitude could be due to the unreliability of agriculture as a main industry. Agricultural prices have hit a low point this year, and even if conditions improve in the future, there is no guarantee that prices will rise to the point where agriculture will become a sufficiently profitable industry.

Table 5.

Should Nebraskans reduce their reliance on agriculture as their main industry?

	%	N
Approve	74	611
Disapprove	23	282
Total	100%	894

Many Nebraskans may feel that we need to develop industries that are more reliable and profitable. Overall, a majority of every group of respondents was likely to agree to reduced reliance on agriculture, though some groups had a lower percentage of approval than others. This is shown on Table 6 (page 8).

One factor that seems to have more affect on this attitude is family income. Households that made $30,000 or more were much more likely to approve of reduced reliance on agriculture than households that made $15,000 or less. Since farming is not as lucrative as it once was, one might assume that most of the farmers were in the lower income category and that most of the non-farmers were in the higher income category. As it turns out, this is not the case. The percentage of farmers and non-farmers in these two categories was very similar. In fact, there were only 4% more non-farm respondents in the higher income bracket. These results bring us to an interesting conclusion. The

Table 6.

Respondent Characteristics and Their Attitudes Regarding the Economic and Financial Future for Nebraska in the Next Five Years

Characteristic	Will Improve	Will Stay the Same	Will Worsen	Number
Residence				
Farm	39%	33%	28%	135
Open Country	38	33	29	79
Town/City	35	44	21	680
Occupation				
Farming/Ranching	37	33	30	117
Other Occupation	36	43	23	777
Family Income				
Less than $15,000	35	36	29	233
$15,000-$30,000	35	45	19	333
$30,000+	35	42	23	286
Age				
18-40	32	46	22	376
41-65	36	38	26	332
66-100	42	39	18	185
Marital Status				
Married	37.1	40.1	23	635
Divorced or Separated	31	33	36	75
Widowed	40	44	16	90
Never Married	32	50	18	94
Degree				
Less than High School	38	36	27	117
High School	38	40	22	531
Associate or Jr. College	28	50	22	50
Bachelor's	30	44	26	135
Graduate	33	46	21	61

attitudes of farmers and non-farmers regarding reduced reliance on agriculture as Nebraska's main industry are very similar. This implies that although farmers are directly affected by the current agricultural conditions, respondents in other occupations are aware of the situation (Tables 7 and 8).

Table 7.

Attitude toward Reduced Reliance on Agriculture by Farmer/Rancher Family Income

Family Income	Approve	Disapprove	Number
Under 15,000	53%	47%	34
15,000-30,000	64	36	42
Over 30,000	66	34	30
Total	100%	100%	108

Table 8.

Attitude toward Reduced Reliance on Agriculture by Non-Farmer/Rancher Income

Family Income	Approve	Disapprove	Number
Under 15,000	61%	39%	200
15,000-30,000	69	31	293
Over 30,000	79	21	252
Total	100%	100%	745

The last question deals with the financial future of Nebraska as a whole. Respondents were asked "Overall, how do you feel about the economic and financial future for the State of Nebraska as a whole? Do you expect that it will get better, stay the same, or worsen in the next 5 years?" The majority (41%) of the respondents felt that Nebraska's economic and financial future would stay the same. Yet, over a third (36%) of the respondents felt that conditions would improve (Table 9). These attitudes seem to indicate that Nebraskans have realistic expectations for the economic and financial future of their state.

Table 9.

Will the economic and financial future of Nebraska improve, stay the same, or worsen in the next five years?

	%	N
Improve	36	321
Stay the same	41	369
Worsen	23	204
Total	100%	894

Even though respondents feel that the economic future of farmers will improve, there does not seem to be much link between the economic future of the farmers and the economic and financial future of Nebraska as a whole. In view of the overwhelming approval of reduced reliance on agriculture as the main industry, responses may indicate that the state will improve its economic and financial future by relying on some outside industry. Table 10 (page 11) shows the attitudes of people belonging to different categories.

In summary, Nebraskans felt that the current depressed state of agriculture will worsen, but in five years the economic future for farmers will improve. Almost three-fourths of the respondents felt that we should reduce reliance on agriculture as our main industry. Over three-fourths of the respondents felt that the economic and financial future of Nebraska will either stay the same or improve in the next five years.

Table 10.

Respondent Characteristics and Their Attitudes Regarding Reduced Reliance on Agriculture as Nebraska's Main Industry

Characteristic	Approve	Disapprove	Number
Residence			
Farm	61%	39%	137
Open Country	68	32	76
Town/City	70	30	681
Occupation			
Farmer/Rancher	61	39	118
Other	70	30	776
Family Income			
Less than $15,000	60	40	234
$15,000-$30,000	68	32	335
$30,000+	78	22	284
Age			
18-40	70	30	367
41-65	72	28	334
66-100	60	40	192
Marital Status			
Married	70	30	636
Divorced or Separated	69	31	72
Widowed	57	43	92
Never Married	66	34	94
Degree			
Less than High School	55	45	117
High School	68	32	537
Associate or Jr. College	65	35	49
Bachelor's	74	26	132
Graduate	86	13	59

One of the most important findings is that the attitudes of farmers and those respondents not directly involved in agriculture are very similar. This signifies that all of the respondents have similar perceptions regarding the extent of the current agricultural depression and its effects on Nebraska and its farmers. This similarity in perceptions and attitudes should aid the plight of the farmer. Since people who are not directly involved in farming perceive the problem, they may be more willing to support farm programs and legislation.

The similarity in attitudes may also represent an awareness by all respondents that a depressed agricultural economy not only affects the farmer, but indirectly affects the state as a whole. Some of the respondents not directly involved in farming may have already been effected by this economic downturn.

The results of this study introduce several questions. If most Nebraskans feel that agriculture cannot be relied on as the major industry of Nebraska, what would be the alternative? How does this view affect Initiative 300? Although we cannot answer these questions on the basis of the data from this study, we may be able to address them in the future.

List of reports already released using data gathered in the 1985 Nebraska Annual Social Indicators Survey. These may be purchased at the indicated price from the Bureau of Sociological Research at the University of Nebraska-Lincoln.

Report Number	Title
1	Designs, Procedures, Instruments and Forms for the 1985 NASIS. David R. Johnson. Price: $7.50.
2	How Nebraska Farmers View Their Financial Future. David R. Johnson. Price: $1.00.
3	Nebraska Families: Status Report, 1985. Lynn K. White. Price: $1.00.

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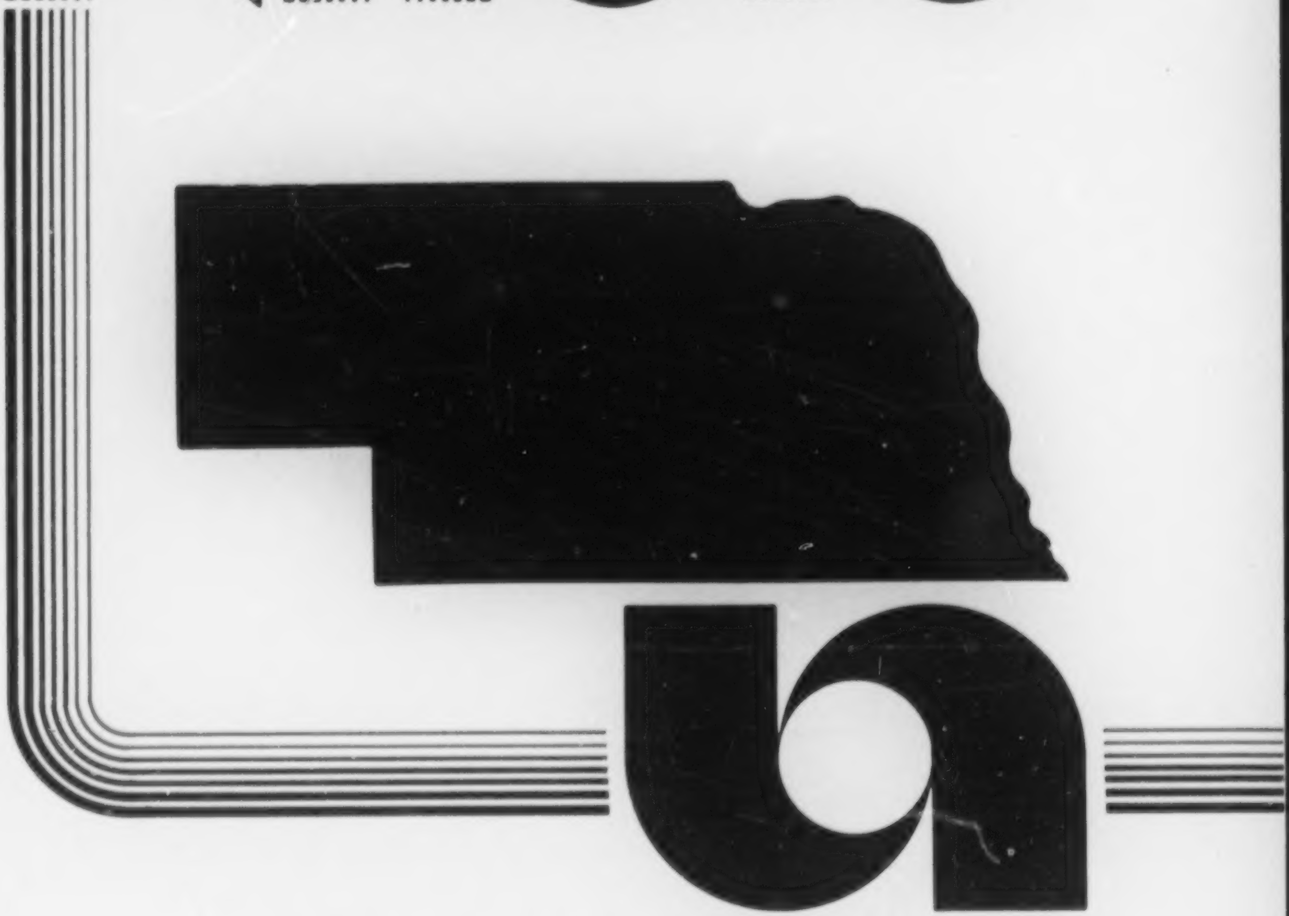
NASIS



NEBRASKA ANNUAL SOCIAL INDICATORS SURVEY

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NASIS-86, #1

DESIGNS, PROCEDURES, INSTRUMENTS AND FORMS FOR THE 1986 NASIS

David R. Johnson
Department of Sociology

Price: $7.50

DESIGNS, PROCEDURES, INSTRUMENTS AND FORMS

FOR THE 1986 NASIS

Introduction

This report presents a detailed account of the design and fielding of the tenth Nebraska Annual Social Indicators Survey (NASIS). Users of NASIS86 data will find it an important reference for answers to questions about how the information was gathered.

The Nebraska Annual Social Indicators Surveys were conceived as vehicles both for producing current, topical information about Nebraskans and also for monitoring change in quality of life. Thus the surveys alternate between a cross-sectional and a panel component: each odd year the initial panel from 1977 is reinterviewed, whereas each even year a cross-sectional sample with new respondents is chosen. As an even year, NASIS86 represents a new cross-section of the adult population of Nebraska.

Like the earlier surveys, NASIS86 is a joint effort of the Sociology Department of the University of Nebraska-Lincoln and a variety of public agencies. While the final responsibility for the design and fielding of the survey rests with the Bureau of Sociological Research, both the costs of the survey and its planning have been shared through an Advisory Committee of public agencies.*

Instrument Design and Item Selection

The Nebraska Annual Social Indicators Surveys are designed to meet the data needs of diverse groups ranging from sociological researchers to state planners. To meet these needs, the instrument for each survey is developed in two stages. First, a set of "core" questions is developed. These are repeated each year and cover basic demographic information, the quality of life, and general sociological indicators. The second set of questions comes from the agencies and organizations that participate in the survey.

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*See Appendix A for a copy of the Prospectus which details the circumstances under which public agencies participated in the Survey as well as a list of the membership of the NASIS86 Advisory Committee.

To meet the goal of providing trend data on the quality of life in Nebraska, core questions for NASIS86 were chosen primarily with regard to comparability with the earlier nine studies. The core questions included in the previous seven studies were carefully evaluated for utility, comparability with other surveys, and validity. On the basis of this review, a few core questions were replaced, some were discarded, and some reworded.

The next step in the development of the instrument was to determine the data needs of the participants in the survey. Public agencies and faculty members desiring to purchase time on NASIS submitted questions that they wanted to have included in the survey. Questions submitted by buyers were then pretested by professional interviewers. These pretest results were used to improve the questions and to provide an estimate of the interviewing time needed for each question set. For many buyers, this procedure was repeated two or three times in order to trim time or to test revisions in the question wording.

An initial draft of the complete interview schedule was extensively pretested by professional interviewers. They were instructed to call households in Lincoln and in some smaller communities, following the procedures to be used for the regular survey. During the pretests interviewers were instructed to be particularly observant of any problems in wording, item ordering, and skip patterns. After the pretests, a debriefing meeting was held with the interviewers to go over the schedule item by item and to discuss problems encountered and reactions to the interview. As a result of the pretests, a few changes were made in question wording, some additions and clarifications were added to the interviewer manual, and some questions were reordered.

During the pretesting period, copies of the roughed-out schedule were circulated among members of the Advisory Committee and all buyers. A unique feature of the NASIS series is that the data needed by many organizations and for many purposes are all gathered on the same population. This means that agencies or scholars whose primary interest is in health, for example, may have the benefit of information on alcoholism, on social security, and on recreation to increase the value of their data. Thus, each participant in the survey is vitally interested not merely in the inclusion of their own questions, but also in the selection of other participants and the core questions. Questions and comments were solicited and some adjustments made as a result of the participants' replies.

Schedule Construction

For the most part, all respondents in NASIS86 were asked the same questions. The exception was a segment that contained, for half of the sample, questions on sex education classes being taught in the high school, and for men, questions regarding household composition when they were growing up; the other half of the sample were asked questions on the reasons for not participating in various activities. As a result two separate forms of the interview schedule were prepared. The completed schedules were stacked with the forms in alternating order and interviewers were instructed to take schedules from the top of the stack to ensure that each form was used for half of the interviews. A copy of the complete schedule is found in Appendix B.

Population Sample and Sample Size

The sample is drawn from a population consisting of noninstitutionalized persons in households with telephones who were residing in the State of Nebraska during the survey period (February through March 1986). Persons under 18 years of age, persons in custodial institutions, in group living quarters, and on military reservations, and transient visitors to the state are excluded from the sampling universe. The sample size was targeted at 1,800 respondents.

The Sampling Design

Random digit dialing has been used to select new respondents since the inception of NASIS in 1977. In that year, one-third of the sample was gathered through personal interviewing and area probability sampling techniques that are commonly used by major research organizations. The other two-thirds of the sample were selected with the use of random digit dialing (RDD) techniques. A comparison of the two strategies revealed that the less expensive and simpler RDD sample yielded comparable results to the more time-consuming personal interview method.

Random digit dialing requires obtaining a list of all three-digit exchanges in the area to be covered and randomly selecting four-digit numbers as suffixes from a universe of all possible four-digit numbers. Every number, including unassigned, unlisted, previously assigned, and newly assigned numbers, has equal probability of inclusion in the sample. If an equal number of four-digit numbers are selected from each three-digit area, the numbers will be good in proportion to the population of the area and a self-weighted simple random sample results.

A list of all three-digit exchanges in the State of Nebraska had been purchased from the telephone company and used in previous NASIS years. These lists were updated by examining telephone directories of all communities, and adding and subtracting prefixes. For each prefix a fixed number of four-digit random numbers was selected. The number selected was determined by the sampling fraction of the household in Nebraska to be included in the sample. For this study, this fraction was 1/222. This fraction was multiplied by 10,000 (since there are 10,000 possible 4-digit numbers in each prefix area--0000-9999); thus the number of random numbers to be selected was 45 in each three-digit area of the state.

A crucial step in using random digit dialing in rural areas is the screening of out-of-range numbers. In small communities, all numbers may be assigned within a very narrow range, say 1150-1199, so that only a small percentage of all possible four-digit suffixes are good numbers. In order to reduce the waste of interviewer time entailed in calling nonexistent numbers, ranges were established for all prefixes in the state. Telephone directories covering the entire state were purchased and systematically checked to establish for each prefix a range within which numbers were assigned. Through this process some prefixes were also removed from the sample, for example, prefixes for government agencies or businesses.

A computer program was written on the Bureau's Apple II microcomputer for the selection of four-digit numbers. These numbers were then compared with the ranges for each of the prefixes and all four-digit numbers falling outside the range were excluded. Numbers falling within the range were then combined with the prefix and printed on labels to be attached to cover sheets. The cover sheet included the area code, community name, generated telephone number, dialing instructions, and other information needed to record and follow the status of that number. A copy of the cover sheet used is included in Appendix C.

Selection of Respondent from Household

As NASIS is intended to be a sample of persons rather than households, a probability process was necessary in selecting the persons to be interviewed in each household contacted. It would not be sufficient or representative to interview the person answering the telephone in each instance, as these persons are not likely to be a random sample of all persons over 18 in the household.

Selection of respondents was accomplished by means of a set of selection tables randomizing the person to be interviewed for households with different numbers of eligible respondents. The selection table was printed on the label containing the telephone number to be dialed. Each selection table contained a designated respondent number for each household size category. Thus, if the household contained three eligible respondents, one-third of the selection tables called for interviewing the first person listed, one-third the second listed, and the final third, the third person listed. In this manner, every eligible respondent had an equal opportunity of being selected within households with the same number of eligible respondents. (Interviewers were given a predetermined order in which eligible respondents were to be entered into the table, i.e., wife, husband, then other persons by age, in order to prevent interviewers from manipulating the selection tables so that the respondent was the person on the telephone.) After determining the designated respondent, the interviewers were to ask for that person, if the designated respondent was not the person initially answering the telephone. Often several additional telephone calls were necessary in order to find the designated respondent at home.

It is obvious that a person in a household with five possible respondents would be only one-fifth as likely to be included in the sample as persons living by themselves. Weighting procedures are used in the computerized data file to adjust for these differences in selection probabilities. Thus the resultant sample is of individuals drawn from a sample of the population of individuals and can be treated as a simple random sample. If a sample of households is required, however, it can be achieved by altering the weighting procedures.

Interviewer Training, Supervision, and Quality Control

All of the interviewers had previous experience in telephone interviewing and the majority were highly skilled, with many years of interviewing experience, not only on local projects but also for such national survey organizations as NORC and the U.S. Bureau of the Census. With only a few exceptions, all of the interviewers used in the survey had previous experience with NASIS or other major Bureau surveys.

A field supervisor was employed to handle the day-to-day supervision, training, and scheduling of the interviewing. The field supervisor worked closely with the study director in monitoring the progress of the survey and dealing with problems as they would arise. Training for the interviewers involved two steps. First, the sdudy director and interviewer supervisor met all interviewers in a four-hour session and went over, in detail, the schedule and the procedures to be used. All interviewers were given a detailed instruction manual (Appendix D), which they were instructed to read carefully and which they were required to bring with them each time they interviewed.

Second, all interviewers were required to do five practice interviews, which were carefully examined by Bureau staff for errors in skip patterns, inadequate records on open-ended questions, and the like.

Interviewers did nearly all of the telephoning from the offices of the Bureau of Sociological Research in Lincoln, using the state MERS system. The only calling done at home was a portion of the calls to persons with Lincoln and Omaha exchanges. The consolidating of interviewing provided an opportunity for very careful supervision. The supervisor, study director, and others on the Bureau staff were always accessible so that questions from the interviewers could be handled immediately and, if necessary, the respondent called back. The interviewers were required to edit their own interviews before turning them in, after which each interview was carefully edited by Bureau staff. This was done on a daily basis so that errors could immediately be brought to the attention of the interviewers and corrected. If answers were recorded incorrectly or questions skipped, the interviewer was asked to call the respondent back and correct the error. In addition, 5% of each interviewer's work was verified by a second call to the respondent by the field supervisor.

Processing of Completed Interviews

Completed interviews were carefully processed and recorded by the Bureau staff to ensure that each interview was accounted for and its progress along the various steps of editing, coding, data entry, and so on, could be monitored. All interviews were recorded in a process control log. An example of this log is given in Appendix E.

The first step of the processing involved the assignment of a sequence number, which was recorded on the cover sheet and on the first page of the interview schedule. Each interview was checked to make sure the cover sheet showing respondent's name, telephone number, and interviewer ID was attached to the interview. Then each interview was entered into the process control log and edited by the Bureau staff. Interviews with problems were returned to the interviewers to be corrected; correct interviews were ready for keypunching. This was done directly from the schedule, as card numbers and column numbers were included in the printed schedule. Six cards of data were keypunched and verified at this time with a data entry program for the microcomputer. Verification greatly reduces the chance of keypunching errors. As these steps were completed, the completion date was recorded in the log.

Information that could not be entered directly from the schedule was first processed through a coding procedure (described below).

The final process control step was the separation of the pages of the interview containing information that could identify the respondent by name or telephone number from the rest of the interview schedule. This involved removal of the cover sheet and the last several pages of the interview schedule. Since the sequence number and case identification number were recorded on both the cover sheets and the first pages of the interview schedule, these pages can be related back to the interview at a later date if necessary. Retrieval of identifying pages will be required only for data cleaning purposes and for locating the respondents again for future surveys. The information is separated in order to permit storage of the interview schedules without endangering the confidentiality of which the respondents are assured; the identifying pages themselves are stored in a locked cabinet.

Coding

Those items that could not be punched directly from the interview schedule were subjected to a coding process. This step involved coding of geographical information. Coding was done by experienced Bureau staff. Many of the open-ended questions on NASIS86 were processed in a different way than in previous NASIS studies. In previous years the staff used "inductive coding," which involved assigning all open-ended responses to a set of categories that were inductively determined by the coders as they went through the interview schedules. This method had the advantage of summarizing the data and providing an assigned number code, but it was very expensive and time consuming, and often involved loss of the detailed information that open-ended responses are designed to procure. In NASIS86, a mircocomputer database program was used to store the complete open-ended responses for all items in their unaltered form. These are keyed by the respondent ID number and can be merged with the large SPSS dataset containing the other survey information if needed. The responses for all the core, open-ended items are listed in Appendix F. Open-ended responses for questions asked by buyers have been provided to them, and a copy of the responses has been retained in Bureau files.

Data Automation and Cleaning

Entry of the information collected on the interview schedule in machine-readable form permits manipulation of the data by computer. The six cards of information for each case were moved to computer disc storage for preprocessing and data cleaning. The Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS) was the computer software package used to process and document this data set. The first step in data cleaning was to generate frequency distributions on each of the variables in the data set. These frequencies were then closely examined for codes that were not within the range of those assigned or codes that appeared to give unusual results. The identification numbers of the cases containing those codes were then printed out and the interview schedules examined to find the reason for the stray codes. Two kinds of errors were found and corrected in this manner: keypunching errors and errors in the manner in which the answer was recorded on the interview schedule. Most errors will have been detected and corrected through this procedure. Taking this step does not guarantee that all such errors were located; some "hidden" errors were located and corrected, but more are expected to be present. However, because of the extensive editing and verification processes employed, only a very small fraction of the answers are likely to remain in error. As these errors are found, corrections will be made in the basic data set and users informed.

The cleaned, coded data were stored in an SPSS archive file containing 339 variables. A list of all variables in the archive file and the names used by the SPSS program for each variable are included in Appendix G. Data sets for users involving subsets of items in the file were generated by removing the items from this main file. A codebook of most items on this file was generated and is kept in the Bureau library.

The most economical and flexible way of using the NASIS data is on the computer with the SPSS program. However, small card or magnetic tape files can be generated from the larger file for those without access to a machine containing SPSS.

Survey Response Rate

A total of 1,878 usable interviews were obtained.

Table 1 presents the disposition of all in-range telephone numbers selected in the sample. As is true in any random digit dialing method, a substantial proportion of the numbers were unassigned or disconnected, or were business and not household numbers. These are excluded from any calculation of a response rate. A second category comprises cover sheets for numbers that were never called or for which there were less than five calls made to the number. These surplus cover sheets represent numbers that remained uncalled once the targeted number of interviews was completed. These, along with the numbers that were called five or more times without a response, could be either inappropriate numbers or they could be actual eligible households. Previous studies have found that numbers called repeatedly at different times of the day and week without an answer are generally unassigned numbers. Nonetheless, calculation of a response rate in an RDD sample is difficult, given the ambiguity about these numbers.

It is known that 2,429 of the numbers contacted contained eligible respondents. Of these, 487 were refusals, representing 20% of the eligible households. Refusals are of various types. Sixty-two of these were for health or age reasons. Some are quick hang-ups, in which the person hangs up before the interviewer has a chance to complete her/his introductory statement. In some cases the refusal is by the person answering the phone, even though that person would not have been the designated respondent. The refusal rate was within the range found in most telephone surveys of this type.

Estimates of Sampling Error

As this sample is a simple random sample of all households with telephones, estimates of sampling error are very straightforward. For easy reference, Table 2 presents already computed sample errors for some of the most likely sample sizes. Exact sampling errors for alternative specifications of sample size and reported percentages can be easily computed by using the following formula for the 95% confidence level: Sampling error = 1.96 /pq/N, where p is the proportion of the sample giving the desired response, q = (1 - p), and N is the sample size.

Representativeness of the Sample

Since NASIS is a simple random sample of households with telephones in the State of Nebraska, the distribution of characteristics of the respondents should closely mirror those in the population. Deviations from the expected population characteristics would most likely reflect differential refusal rates, telephone ownership rates, and the likelihood that the respondent could be contacted with five calls between the dates when the interviewing took place. Differences could also reflect random sampling errors.

Comparison of the 1980 Census figures with those from NASIS86 are presented in Tables 3 and 4. In Table 3, the state is divided into six regions and the population in households estimated from NASIS is compared to census figures. The figures indicate that the Omaha region was underrepresented and the South Central and Southeast regions were overrepresented in NASIS. A systematic examination of refusal and contact rates by region was undertaken to identify the source of these discrepancies from census figures. The data indicate that in the Omaha area the refusal rate was substantially higher than in the other regions. While in the state as a whole, only 20% of the households contacted refused to participate, this rate was around 30% in Omaha. The refusal rate was lowest in the South Central area, with 13.6% of the households refusing. It was also lower than the average in the Southeast area (16%). To compensate for these differences in refusal and response rate, weights were assigned to the respondents on the basis of their region to increase the representativeness of the survey. The percentage distribution among regions after the weights were assigned shows a close correspondence of the weighted data to the census figures.

Table 4 compares the ages and sex distribution of respondents in NASIS86 with the 1980 census figures. As is true in most surveys of this type, younger people tend to be underrepresented a small amount and middle aged people overrepresented. While the differences observed are not large, a weighting procedure was used to adjust the age distribution of males and females to correspond to the expected number of Nebraskans in 14 age by sex categories in population estimates for 1984. This procedure was first used in the 1985 NASIS. The survey also underrepresented the number of males, although not as much as was true in previous surveys in the NASIS series. The specific weighting procedures used are discussed in more detail below.

NASIS Weights

Two weights are included in the 1986 data archives. The first weight, called PWATE, produces a representative sample of individuals 18 and over living in households in the state. PWATE contains an adjustment for the sex, age, and regional biases found in the sample and a correction factor to compensate for differential probability of selection of the respondent within households with varying numbers of adults present. The need for this latter adjustment is best illustrated by example: it is obvious that a person in a household with five possible respondents would have only one-fifth the chance of being included in the sample as a person living alone. To adjust for this difference, weighting procedures are used in the computerized data file to correct for selection probabilities. The resultant sample is of individuals and should be treated as a simple random sample of the over 18 population.

Adjustment for age and sex differences between the sample and the census data were made by comparing the age-sex distribution of the sample with an estimate of the age-sex distribution of the population of Nebraskans in 1984. Unfortunately, good estimates for 1986 by age and sex are not available, and a procedure was used to estimate the number of 18-25-year-olds in the census data to compensate for differences since 1980. This step was necessary because the number of younger adults has been declining in the state. When combined with the weights for the number of adults in the household, a weight for each individual was computed, yielding the distribution shown in Table 5. When weighted, the age and sex distribution comes very close to the 1980 Census data. The small differences that remain reflect the changing age composition of the Nebraska population since 1980. This weight also includes an adjustment to reflect the different refusal and response rates by region of the state. Users of NASIS data requiring a sample of individuals would use the data weighted by the PWATE variable.

The second weight, HWATE, is used when the information needed is at the household level. If someone were interested in the number of households in which income is below a certain level, then individual weights would not be appropriate. Because households with younger adults were underrepresented in the sample, and certain regions were underrepresented because of high refusal rates, some adjustment was needed to compensate for this bias. This was done by using the same age-sex and region weights from the PWATE variable, but removing the weighting component to compensate for the number of adults in the household. Use of HWATE gives an adjusted sample, by age and region, of households in the state.

Cost of the Survey

The basic costs of fielding the survey are presented in Table 5. The total cost of fielding the survey is $30,295.93. Not included in the breakdown is the time of the Bureau co-directors or that of the faculty members who made significant contributions to the design and analysis of the survey. Computer charges are also not included. These costs, close to $2,500, are part of the university's support for the project.

Table 1.

Outcome of Numbers Selected in Random Digit Dialing Sample

I.	Total Inappropriate Numbers		2,263
	Unassigned or Disconnected	2,353	
	Business	547	
	Other	14	
II.	Total Not Resolved		218
III.	Total No Answers after 5 Callbacks		349
IV.	Total Eligible Contacts		2,429
	Completed Interviews	1,878	
	Partial Interviews	64	
	Refusals	487 (20%)	

Table 2.

Approximate Sampling Error of Percentages

(Expressed in percentages)*

Reported Percentage	Full Sample N=1878	75% Sample N=1409	50% Sample N=939	25% Sample N=470	10% Sample N=188
50	2.3	2.6	3.2	4.5	7.1
40 or 60	2.2	2.6	3.1	4.4	7.0
30 or 70	2.1	2.4	2.9	4.1	6.5
20 or 80	1.8	2.1	2.6	3.6	5.7
10 or 90	1.4	1.6	1.9	2.7	4.3
5 or 95	1.0	1.1	1.4	2.0	3.1

*Figures refer to the 95% confidence level. This means that approximately 95 out of 100 times, the reported percentage will fall within plus or minus the sampling error figure given in the table. For example, if 22% of the total sample responded "Yes" to an item on NASIS, then the interval in which 95 out of 100 samples would be expected to fall would be 22% plus or minus 1.8%, or 20.2% through 23.8%.

Table 3.

Percentage Distribution of Population by Region

Region	1980 Census	Population in Households from 1986 NASIS (Unweighted)	Population in Households from 1986 NASIS (Weighted)
Panhandle	6	5	6
Southwest	9	8	8
South Central	13	16	13
North	14	12	14
Omaha Area	34	28	34
Southeast	24	31	25

Table 4.

Representativeness of Sample by Age and Sex*

	1980 Census	1986 NASIS (Before Weighting)	1986 NASIS (After Weighting)
Age:			
Under 35	38	34	39
35 - 49	22	27	23
50 - 64	20	21	19
65 +	19	18	19
Sex:			
Male	48	44	48
Female	52	56	52

*Figures for the NASIS sample have been weighted by using PWATE. This adjusts the figures for the number of adults in households and also includes a correction for the sex distribution.

Table 5.

Summary of Expenses

Secretarial-Typing	$ 405.45
Coding-Clerical	3,350.25
Keypunching	2,144.55
Interviewing	15,165.75
Field Supervision	450.50
Programming	2,055.00
Xeroxing and Office Supplies	530.12
Telephone	6,194.31
	$ 30,295.93

Cost Per Interview $\frac{\$\ 30,295.93}{1,878} =$

$ 16.13

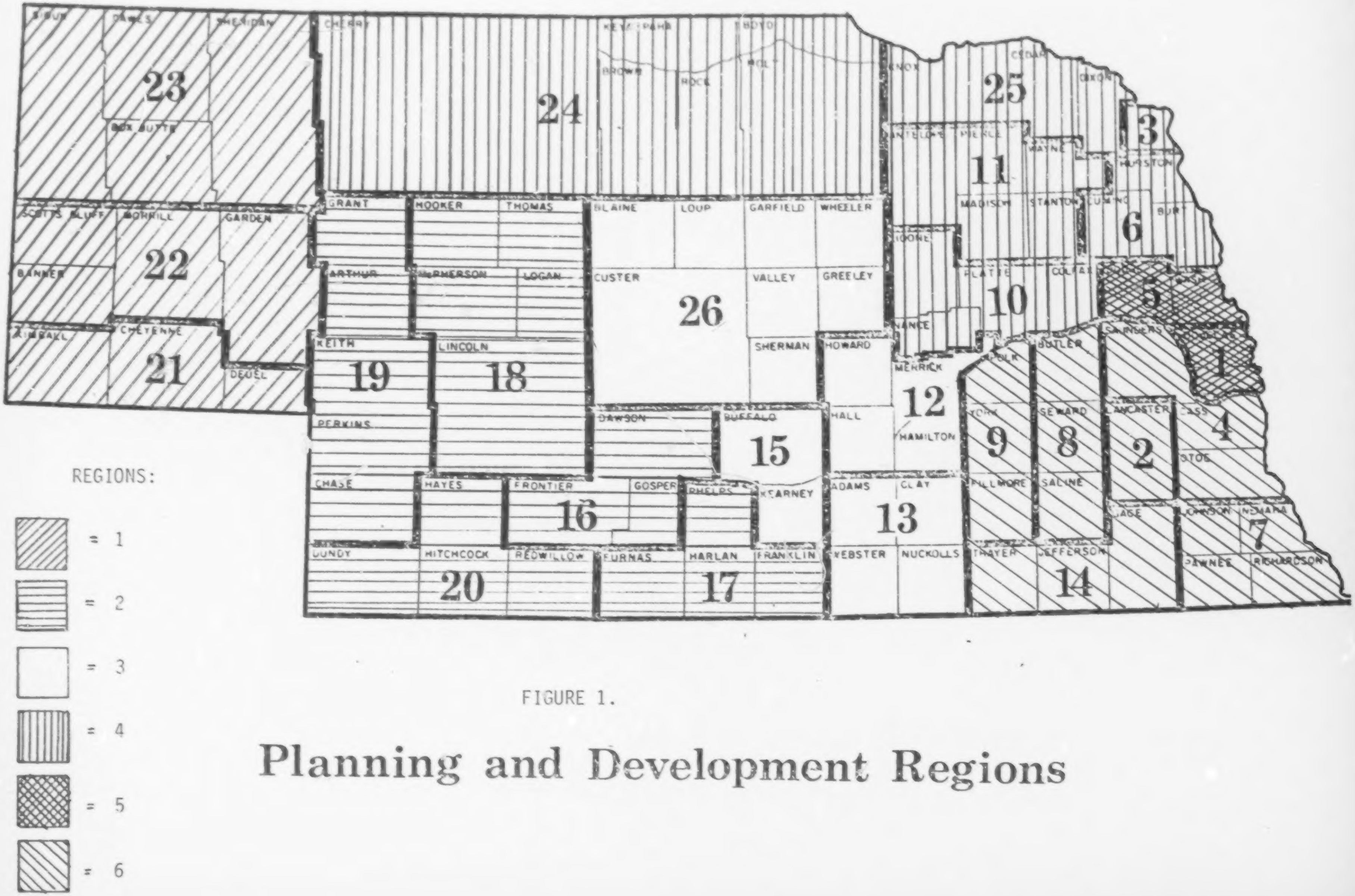
SIOUX
DAWES
SHERIDAN
CHERRY
KEYA PAHA
BOYD
BROWN
ROCK
HOLT
KNOX
CEDAR
DIXON
23
24
25
BOX BUTTE
ANTELOPE
PIERCE
WAYNE
3
THURSTON
11
SCOTTS BLUFF
MORRILL
GARDEN
GRANT
HOOKER
THOMAS
BLAINE
LOUP
GARFIELD
WHEELER
MADISON
STANTON
CUMING
BURT
6
22
BOONE
BANNER
ARTHUR
McPHERSON
LOGAN
CUSTER
VALLEY
GREELEY
PLATTE
COLFAX
26
10
5
KIMBALL
CHEYENNE
NANCE
SAUNDERS
21
DEUEL
KEITH
LINCOLN
SHERMAN
HOWARD
MERRICK
POLK
BUTLER
19
18
1
12
PERKINS
DAWSON
BUFFALO
HALL
HAMILTON
YORK
SEWARD
LANCASTER
CASS
15
9
8
2
4
OTOE
CHASE
HAYES
FRONTIER
GOSPER
PHELPS
KEARNEY
ADAMS
CLAY
FILLMORE
SALINE
16
13
GAGE
JOHNSON
NEMAHA
7
DUNDY
HITCHCOCK
REDWILLOW
FURNAS
HARLAN
FRANKLIN
WEBSTER
NUCKOLLS
THAYER
JEFFERSON
PAWNEE
RICHARDSON
20
17
14
REGIONS:
= 1
= 2
= 3
= 4
= 5
= 6

FIGURE 1.

Planning and Development Regions

APPENDIX A

PROSPECTUS

NEBRASKA ANNUAL SOCIAL INDICATORS SURVEY (NASIS)

PROSPECTUS 1986

Bureau of Sociological Research
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Bureau Co-Directors

WHAT IS IT?

The Nebraska Annual Social Indicators Survey (NASIS) is an omnibus survey of the quality of life in the state. NASIS is a product of the Bureau of Sociological Research of the University of Nebraska-Lincoln working in collaboration with state agencies and other educational and research organizations. Each year (beginning in 1977) a representative sample of Nebraskans is interviewed by telephone about the environment, housing, health, recreation, occupation, education, family life, and other matters that reflect the quality of life they experience. The data are used by a variety of organizations for policy and program planning and by faculty and students at the University of Nebraska for research. In addition, NASIS data from trend and panel surveys are used to monitor change in quality of life. After each year's survey, reports are prepared and made available for general use.

HOW IS IT FINANCED?

The Nebraska Annual Social Indicators Surveys are financed jointly by the University of Nebraska-Lincoln and by State agencies who wish to include questions on the survey. Some public agencies and University Departments buy time on the survey on a once-only or over-time basis. The remainder of the funding comes from the University as an extension of its objectives of providing research and service to the State.

HOW IS IT ORGANIZED?

The Bureau of Sociological Research conducts the study and has final responsibility for the organization and structure of the survey and produces reports under its name. Public agencies and University Departments, however, play an integral role in planning each survey. The NASIS Advisory Committee, consisting of representatives from State and local agencies, University Departments and other Nebraska Colleges and Universities, is active in planning the details of each survey including sampling design, questionnaire development, field work, data analysis, and report preparation. Contact is maintained by phone, mail, meetings, and workshops. These serve: (1) to advise members of our progress; (2) to obtain the benefit of their thinking on the project; and (3) to devise ways in which the survey might be more fully utilized by policy, program, and research organizations. The committee serves in an advisory capacity, but does not have authority to direct the policies and procedures of the project. Members of the Advisory Committee are listed below. Those marked with an asterisk (*) have bought time or access to the data.

State of Nebraska

*Division on Alcoholism, Nebraska Department of Public Institutions
*Division of Health Systems Planning, Nebraska Department of Health
*Division of Research and Statistics, Nebraska Department of Public Welfare
Nebraska Commission on Aging
*Nebraska Commission on Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice
*Nebraska Department of Economic Development
*Nebraska Department of Energy
*Nebraska Department of Health
*Nebraska Department of Labor
*Department of Public Institutions
*Department of Public Welfare
*Nebraska Game and Parks Commission
Nebraska State Office of Planning and Programming
Nebraska Technical Assistance Agency
*Planning and Research, State Department of Education

University of Nebraska:

*Actuarial Science Department, Lincoln
Agricultural Experiment Station, Lincoln
Agricultural Extension Service, Lincoln
*Bureau of Business Research, Lincoln
*Center for Applied Urban Research, Omaha
Regional Planning Department, Lincoln
*Cooperative Extension Service, Lincoln
*Gerontology Program, Omaha
*Department of Health, Physical Education and Recreation
NETV
*Health Education, Lincoln
Human Development and the Family, Lincoln
Institute of Agriculture and Natural Resources, Lincoln
*Political Science Department, Lincoln
*Sociology Department, Lincoln and Omaha
*University of Mid-America, Lincoln

Other

Boys Town Center for the Study of Youth Development
Creighton University, Sociology Department

Public organizations interested in becoming a member of the Advisory Committee should call the NASIS Study Director about becoming a member. Those who do not wish to be on the Advisory Committee but wish to remain informed about NASIS should call the Bureau of Sociological Research and request to be placed on the mailing list.

WHAT DATA ARE COLLECTED?

Part of the survey varies from year to year. Some agencies only purchase items on one survey. They appear one year only. Other agencies buy the same items year after year in order to assess change. Such items appear many times.

The data gathered by each survey thus vary from year to year. There is, however, a core of quality of life items that appears on each survey. These items were selected in consultation with the Advisory Committee to meet two criteria: (1) provide information of most use for policy formation at the State and local level; and (2) provide maximum comparability with other social indicators data banks.

HOW IS THE STUDY DESIGNED?

The sampling frame and procedures are based on techniques used extensively by the major national survey research centers. They are designed to provide the best quality data possible. Probability procedures are used to permit accurate estimation of sampling errors and to minimize problems associated with sampling bias.

Definition of Population to be Sampled

The sample is drawn from a population consisting of non-institutionalized persons residing in the State of Nebraska during the survey period living in households with telephones. Persons under 18 years of age, persons in custodial institutions and on military reservations, transient visitors to the state, and persons without telephones are excluded from the sampling universe. The sample is designed to be used both as a sample of individuals drawn from the population of individuals and a sample of households. Household information is obtained and the respondents in the sample provide information on other household members.

Sampling Technique

The sampling technique used by NASIS is Random Digit Dialing (RDD). This technique has been carefully evaluated for its validity. NASIS 1977 included both a sample chosen by random digit dialing and one chosen by conventional area probability techniques using interviews conducted in person. Extensive comparison of the results of the two sampling and interviewing techniques demonstrated that the RDD technique produces results of comparable quality and representativeness to conventional sampling procedures but at significantly lower cost.

The basic logic of an RDD sample is very simple. Within each three-digit exchange in the survey area, four-digit suffixes are selected randomly from all possible four-digit numbers. Every number, including unassigned, unlisted, previously assigned, and newly assigned numbers has an equal probability of inclusion in the sample. An equal number of four-digit numbers is selected from each prefix, these numbers are good in proportion to the population within that exchange and a self-weighted simple random sample results. This procedure overcomes the problems inherent in getting telephone numbers from directories: that directories are often compiled twelve or more months before interviewing takes place and that unlisted numbers are excluded.

Interviewing

All interviewing is done on the telephone by experienced, professional interviewers. The interviewing takes place from the offices of the Bureau of Sociological Research from February through April of each year. This procedure makes possible a high degree of quality control as all interviewers are centrally located and are closely supervised.

Sample Size

The sample consists of 1800 respondents. The sampling error for a sample size of 1800 is 2.4 percent at the 95 percent confidence level. The design is based on an acceptable level of error for regional subsamples based on the proportion of the population in the smallest region when the State is divided into six or fewer regions. When divided into six regions, the smallest region would contain not less than 4 percent of the State's population (approximately 72 respondents in a sample of 1800). Around ± 12 percent accuracy at the 95 percent confidence level is defined as the acceptable tolerance limit for this size subsample. The six regions are the planning areas used most extensively by State agencies for programmatic purposes.

Sample Components-The Trend and the Panel Surveys

NASIS is designed to serve two functions: first, to provide contemporary data on single years and, secondly, to provide a picture of changes in quality of life in the State. To that end, NASIS has two components, a trend and a panel segment.

The NASIS study design calls for using the 1977 respondents as the basis for a panel. These respondents have been recontacted every two years (1979, 1981, 1983, 1985) and will be recontacted until they leave the population through death or migration, refuse to participate any longer, or cannot be located after a residential move. The panel is used both to describe conditions in the current year and to describe changes over time. On each even numbered year (1978, 1980, 1982, 1984) a new sample of respondents is drawn using Random Digit Dialing sampling procedures. Since 1986 is an even year the respondents will consist of a cross-sectional selection of the population chosen by Random Digit Dialing.

Other Design Considerations

A. Special subsamples within the general frame. It may be that a user does not want information on all respondents but only a clearly specified subpopulation. Provisions can be made in the design to interview either a random segment of the total or a systematically selected segment based upon respondent characteristics. The cost per minute of survey time would be adjusted in these cases.

B. Additional interviews added to increase subsample size for a special study area. Provisions are made within the design for oversampling either persons in certain geographical areas or possessing certain characteristics (e.g., Mexican-Americans or inhabitants of a certain county). Some oversampling will involve a straightforward extension of the sampling design and can be done with minimal additional expense beyond the per unit cost. Additional interviewing involving new sampling procedures or screening designs would have to be integrated at considerable additional per unit cost.

C. Coding of geographical location of respondent. A complex location code will be included on each respondent's record to permit subdivision of the sample into any kind of regional configuration that may be developed. This will permit flexibility in the present climate of controversy over regional delineation of the state.

D. Confidentiality of responses. No user of the data, either within or outside of the University, shall have access to the names and addresses of the respondents. This information will be held in complete confidence by the Bureau of Sociological Research and will only be used to find respondents from one year to the next and to verify the work of the interviewers.

WHAT DOES IT COST TO USE NASIS?

There are two ways an organization may make use of the Nebraska Annual Social Indicators Survey. One is to buy questions on the survey and thus to specify the data they want to be gathered. The other is to buy access to the data collected without adding additional questions.

Buying Access to the Data

Organizations who wish access to the data without adding questions to the survey may buy either single questions or entire data sets.

Organizations or individuals buying access to the data may buy access to individual questions for $10.00 each or may gain access to all unrestricted items through purchase of a data set for $500.00. Frequency distributions on all purchased items will be provided. Computer charges for additional analysis will be billed at cost plus 20 percent. Programmer-analyst time is $20.00 per hour and statistical consultation is available for $40.00 per hour. Organizations may provide their own tapes or the Bureau of Sociological Research can provide tapes for $35.00 per tape.

Buying Questions on the Survey

Organizations may purchase items on NASIS at $2,250 per minute of interview time. The time for a set of items is established by a pre-test conducted by NASIS staff. This charge rate assumes that most of the items are precoded into numeric categories. Items that require post-interview coding of open-ended answers will be billed at a higher rate to reflect the coding costs. Several coding options are available. In return for the fee, organizations receive the responses to their own as well as 20 other questions from a random sample of at least 1800 Nebraskans plus limited cross-tabular analysis of their data.

If an organization elects to have the Bureau of Sociological Research analyze the data, they will receive frequency distributions on the items they have purchased plus any 20 items they choose from the core. In addition, they receive cross-tabular analyses of their data. Total number of cross-tabulations provided will be limited to three two-way tables for each purchased item (or the equivalent). Creation of scales or indeces from items, or extensive transformations of purchased or demographic items will involve an extra charge. Additional programmer-analyst time will be billed at $20.00 per hour. Computer charges over and above the basic frequencies and cross-tabulations will be billed at cost plus 20 percent. Access to additional core questions may be purchased for $10.00 per item. Access to the entire set of unrestricted items is available through the purchase of a data set for $500.00.

If an organization elects to do their own analysis, they will receive a data set containing purchased items plus any 20 items they choose from the core. Frequency distributions of these items are also provided. Organizations may supply their own tape or NASIS can provide one for $35.00. Additional core questions may be added to the data set for $10.00 per item or the remainder of the core and unrestricted items may be purchased for $500.00

User Obligations, Rights and Safeguards

City, State, Region, and other public service agencies along with other University Departments that purchase items in the trend or panel study have exclusive use of the items (not core items) they purchase for one year from the time they receive the data analysis, or until they publish their report, whichever is earlier. However, the items may be used by faculty and students for training purposes or to prepare scientific papers. Permission is to be obtained from the purchasing agency if such papers are to be read or published during an agency's exclusive use period.

Agencies may purchase core and other data analysis not under exclusive contract at any time. All users must file, in writing with the Study Director, a description of the analysis they intend to undertake. Data and analysis will not be sold to another agency to work on the same problem for a period of one year, or until the report is completed (if less than a year) or the agency waives such rights. Agencies must acknowledge the use of Nebraska Annual Social Indicators Survey data in all reports for which it is used as follows:

> The data were collected as part of the Nebraska Annual Social Indicators Survey conducted by the Bureau of Sociological Research, University of Nebraska-Lincoln. The Bureau of Sociological Research assumes no responsibility for the views or interpretations contained herein. A detailed description of the way in which the data were collected is contained in the booklet, "Nebraska Annual Social Indicators Survey," which may be obtained by writing the Study Director, Nebraska Annual Social Indicators Survey, University of Nebraska-Lincoln, Lincoln, Nebraska, 68588.

The Bureau of Sociological Research must receive two copies of all reports published using NASIS data.

WILL NASIS FINDINGS BE PUBLISHED?

Following each survey a series of short reports (3 to 10 pages) will be released on topics of general interest to the citizens of the State as well as on topics of interest to the policy makers, administrators, and researchers in special areas. The topics selected depend on the interest and support of local participating agencies. Each report includes a section devoted to the implications of study findings for public policy. The reports are not in-depth analyses. Those requiring a more detailed analysis are encouraged to purchase same. A list of the reports available from the 1981, 1982, 1983 and 1984 survey years are listed on the last pages of the Prospectus. A list of reports from earlier years is available on request. They may be ordered from the Bureau of Sociological Research.

To maximize the utilization of the data it is possible for interested agencies to contract with the Bureau of Sociological Research for mini-workshops in which members of an agency meet with a NASIS staff member. The first part of the workshops might consist of a general report on the implications of the study for policy. This would be followed by the identification of specific issues, questions and areas of policy formation in which the results of the study might constitute significant input. Subsequent discussion could focus on the means (staff meetings, committee hearings, etc.) whereby these results might be utilized. Depending on the outcome of the meeting, subsequent analysis and interpretation could be undertaken.

If you have any questions about how NASIS can be used by your organization, please contact Alan Booth or David Johnson. The NASIS staff is available to meet with you to discuss your data requirements and the cost and suitability of meeting them with NASIS data.

Bureau of Sociological Research
University of Nebraska-Lincoln
(402) 472-3672

REPORTS FROM 1981, 1982, 1983 AND 1984 NASIS SURVEYS

NASIS-81:

No.	Title
1	Designs, Procedures, Instruments and Forms for the 1982 NASIS. Lynn K. White. Price: $7.50.
2	Nebraskans' Interest in Government and Politics. Susan Welch. Price: $1.00.
3	The Political Consequences of the "Age of Limits". Lynn K. White and David B. Brinkerhoff. Price: $1.00.
4	Nebraskans and Public Welfare. Helen A. Moore, Miguel A. Carranza, and the Department of Public Welfare. Price: $1.50.
5	Housing and Attitudes Toward the Community. Alan Booth. Price: $.75.
6	Nebraskans and Their Natural Environment: Four Years Later. Alan Booth. Price: $1.00.
7	The Mental Health Status of Nebraskans. Lynn K. White and Peter G. Beeson. Price: $1.50.
8	Independence and Institutions: Living Situations for Mentally Handicapped Citizens in Nebraska. Miguel A. Carranza and Helen A. Moore. Price: $1.00.
9	Juvenile Offenders: Public Attitudes Toward Appropriate Placements. Miguel A. Carranza and Helen A. Moore. Price: $1.00.
10	Three-Wave Panel: 1977 - 1979 - 1981. Helen A. Moore. (Not Available for Public Distribution.)
11	Nebraska and the State Ombudsman. Robert D. Miewald and John C. Comer. Price: $1.00.

NASIS-82:

No.	Title
1	Designs, Procedures, Instruments and Forms for the 1982 NASIS. Helen A. Moore. Price: $7.50.
2	Attitudes Toward Social Security. Warren Luckner. Price: $1.25.
3	Community Colleges and Higher Education. Helen A. Moore. Price: $1.00.
4	The Status of Older Nebraskans. Jane C. Ollenburger and the Bureau of Sociological Research. Price: $1.50.
5	Social Responses to Scarcity. Alan Booth. Price: $1.00.
6	A Look at Nebraskans' Favorite Outdoor Recreational Activities. David R. Johnson and Laurie K. Scheuble. Price: $.75.
7	Social Security and Government Spending: The Elderly Speak Out. Jane C. Ollenburger and the Bureau of Sociological Research. Price: $.75.
8	Support for Programs Related to Alcohol Problems. Helen A. Moore. Price: $.75.
9	Nebraskans and Health Risks: Social Indicators of Health Status. Stephanie L. Shanks and Richard L. Meile. Price: $.75.
10	Nebraskans' Views on Public Welfare Issues. Carol Moats Tomer and Mary Olsen, Nebraska Department of Public Welfare. Price: $.75.
11	The New Religious Right: An Examination of the Value Dislocation Hypothesis. Helen A. Moore and Hugh P. Whitt. Price: $1.00.
12	Risk Factors and Utilization of Physician and Hospital Services. Richard L. Meile and Stephanie L. Shanks. Price: $.75.

NASIS-83:

No.	Title
1	Designs, Procedures, Instruments and Forms for the 1983 NASIS. Helen A. Moore. Price: $7.50.
2	Effects of the Recession on Nebraskans. Alan Booth. Price: $1.00.
3	Nebraskans Attitudes on Taxing and Spending: An Examination of the 'More for Less' Paradox. Susan Welch. Price: $1.00.

NASIS-84:

No.	Title
1	Designs, Procedures, Instruments and Forms for the 1984 NASIS. David R. Johnson. Price: $7.50.
2	Nebraskans View Their University. Alan Booth. Price: $.75.
3	Participation of Nebraskans in Voluntary Groups. David R. Johnson and Laurie K. Scheuble. Price: $1.00.

APPENDIX B

INTERVIEW SCHEDULE

1979

Bureau of Sociological Research
Department of Sociology
University of Nebraska
Lincoln, Nebraska

Interviewer Name_________________

Interviewer No.__________________
(11 - 12 - 13)

TYPE:
0 1
14 15

NASIS 1986
INTERVIEW SCHEDULE

1. Write I.D. No. from Cover Sheet Here:

__ __ __ __
16 17 18 19

2. Time Interview Began (Use 24 hour clock, i.e., 1 o'clock is 1300.)

__ __ __ __
20 21 22 23

3. Time Interview Ended

__ __ __ __
24 25 26 27

4. Length of Interview in Minutes

__ __ __
28 29 30

5. Date Interview Completed

Month / Day
__ __ / __ __
31 32 33 34

6. Day of Week Interview Completed

Monday...........	1
Tuesday..........	2
Wednesday........	3
Thursday.........	4
Friday...........	5
Saturday.........	6
Sunday...........	7

(35)

7. First Digit of Area Code

__
36

8. Prefix

__ __ __
37 38 39

1. First, I would like to know who lives there and a little about each person. What is the name of each person who lives there today, excluding temporary visitors. LIST IN ORDER - PRINCIPAL INCOME EARNER, SPOUSE, CHILDREN FROM OLDEST TO YOUNGEST, OTHER RELATIVES, OTHERS NOT RELATED TO PRINCIPAL INCOME EARNER (BOARDERS, FRIENDS, ETC.) FOR EACH PERSON NAMED, ASK: (RECORD ANSWERS ON SUMMARY TABLE.)

2. How is this person related to the principal income earner?

3. Is this person male or female?

4. What was this person's age on (his/her) last birthday?

5. Is this person married, never married, divorced, widowed, or separated?

6. How many years of schooling has this person completed?

   A. IF FINISHED 9th - 12th GRADE, OR DK: Did (you/he/she) ever get a high school diploma or GED Certificate?

   B. IF MORE THAN 12 YEARS, ASK: Do you (Does he/she) have any college degrees? IF YES, What degree or degrees?

   (CODE HIGHEST DEGREE EARNED. RESPONSE CATEGORIES: Less than High School = 0; High School = 1; Associate or Junior College (L.P.N.) = 2; Bachelor's (R.N.) = 3; Graduate Degree = 4; DK = 8; REF = 9.)

   CODE THE STATUS OF EACH INDIVIDUAL IN THE SURVEY.

   Have I missed anyone who usually stays there but is temporarily away?

   (THIS MEANS PEOPLE WHO USUALLY LIVE THERE BUT ARE GONE FOR A SHORT PERIOD OF TIME. NOT, FOR EXAMPLE, COLLEGE STUDENTS OR OTHERS WITH ANOTHER ADDRESS WHO ARE AWAY MOST OF THE TIME. THESE WOULD NOT BE INCLUDED.)

SUMMARY TABLE FOR PERSONS IN DWELLING UNIT

	Relation to P.I.E.							Marital Status								Status in Survey			
RESIDENT	P.I.E.	Spouse	Child	Relative	Other	Sex 1 2	Age	Married	Widowed	Divorced	Separated	Never Married	Married, Living Apart	Years of Schooling	Highest Degree	Respondent	R.'s Spouse	Other	
1.________________	1	2	3	4	5	M F (41)	— —	1	2	3	4	5	6	— —	(47)	1	2	3	(40-48)
2.________________	1	2	3	4	5	M F (50)	— —	1	2	3	4	5	6	— —	(56)	1	2	3	(49-57)
3.________________	1	2	3	4	5	M F (59)	— —	1	2	3	4	5	6	— —	(65)	1	2	3	(58-66)
4.________________	1	2	3	4	5	M F (68)	— —	1	2	3	4	5	6	— —	(74)	1	2	3	(67-75)
5.________________	1	2	3	4	5	M F (12)	— —	1	2	3	4	5	6	— —	(18)	1	2	3	CARD 2 (11-19)
6.________________	1	2	3	4	5	M F (21)	— —	1	2	3	4	5	6	— —	(27)	1	2	3	(20-28)
7.________________	1	2	3	4	5	M F (30)	— —	1	2	3	4	5	6	— —	(36)	1	2	3	(29-37)
8.________________	1	2	3	4	5	M F (39)	— —	1	2	3	4	5	6	— —	(45)	1	2	3	(38-46)
9.________________	1	2	3	4	5	M F (48)	— —	1	2	3	4	5	6	— —	(54)	1	2	3	(47-55)
10.________________	1	2	3	4	5	M F (57)	— —	1	2	3	4	5	6	— —	(63)	1	2	3	(56-64)

7. In what county do you live? ____________________ (65) (66) (67)

8. Do you live on a farm, in open country but not on a farm, or in a town or city?

	Farm............................	1	
	Open country, but not farm.......	2	
------------------------>	Town or City.....................	3	(68)
	DK.......	8	
	REF......	9	

IF TOWN OR CITY, ASK: (69) (70)

A. What community do you live in? ____________________ (71) (72)
(Name of Town/City)

9. Are you still living in the same residence as you were two years ago?

SKIP TO Q. 10.--------->	Yes..........................	1	
GO TO Q. 9.A.------->	No...........................	2	(73)
SKIP TO Q. 10.------->	DK.......	8	
	REF......	9	

A. Two years ago were you living in the same community, the same county, a different county in Nebraska, or in another state?

Same community.......................	1	
Same county..........................	2	
Different county in Nebraska..........	3	
Another state........................	4	(74)
DK.......	8	
REF......	9	

10. Do you or some member of your household own your home or are you renting or buying?

Own..........................	1	
Buying.......................	2	
Renting......................	3	(75)
Other........................	4	
DK.......	8	
REF......	9	

11. Is someone from your household actively farming or ranching this year?

Yes..........................	1	
No...........................	2	(76)
DK.......	8	
REF......	9	

12. What were you doing most of LAST WEEK--

CARD 3

(READ)

Working..................(GO TO Q. 14).	01	
Keeping house..........................	02	
Going to school, or....................	03	
Something else?		
With a job but not at work.........	04	(11)
Looking for work..................	05	
Unable to work (GO TO Q. 26).......	06	(12)
Retired...........................	07	
Other (Specify)...................	08	
DK.......	98	
REF......	99	

13. Did you do any work at all for pay LAST WEEK?

Yes..........................	1	
No		
DK.........(Q. 31)...	8	
REF........(Q. 31)...	9	

IF NO, ASK: (13)

A. Did you do any unpaid work LAST WEEK for a family farm or business?

Yes..........................	2
No.............(GO TO Q. 16)..	3
DK.......(Q. 31)......	8
REF......(Q. 31)......	9

14. How many hours did you work LAST WEEK at all jobs?

COUNT ONLY HOURS ACTUALLY WORKED, EITHER:
--FOR PAY, OR
--UNPAID FOR A FAMILY FARM OR BUSINESS

DO NOT COUNT:
--VACATION HOURS, SICK LEAVE, ETC., OR
--UNPAID WORK NOT FOR A FAMILY FARM OR BUSINESS SUCH AS VOLUNTEER WORK.

NUMBER OF HOURS......	__ __ __	(14)
DK......	998	(15)
REF.....	999	(16)

IF: 15 OR GREATER, GO TO Q. 19.

[illegible] CONTINUE

15. Was any of this work for pay, or was it all unpaid work for a family farm or business?

All or some work paid................(GO TO Q.19)..... 1
All unpaid work for family farm or business........... 2 (17)
DK........ 8
REF....... 9

16. Did you have a job or business from which you were temporarily absent or on layoff LAST WEEK?

Yes...........(GO TO Q. 18)... 1
No............................ 2 (18)
DK.......(Q. 31)....... 8
REF......(Q. 31)....... 9

17. Are you waiting to begin a new job in the next 30 days?

Yes.............(GO TO Q. 30). 1
No..............(GO TO Q. 23). 2 (19)
DK..........(Q. 31).... 8
REF.........(Q. 31).... 9

18. Why were you absent from work LAST WEEK?

Illness, vacation, bad weather, labor dispute.......... 1
Temporary layoff....................................... 2 (20)
Other (Specify).. 3

____

____

DK.............(Q. 31)... 8
REF............(Q. 31)... 9

19. About how many hours do you usually work each week at all jobs?

NUMBER OF HOURS...... __ __ __ (21)
DK...... 998 (22)
REF..... 999 (23)

IF: 35 OR GREATER, GO TO Q. 22.

1 TO 34, CONTINUE

20. Why do you usually work less than 35 hours a week?

Slack work.. 1
Can only find part-time work.......................... 2
Does not want full-time work.......(GO TO Q. 22)..... 3 (24)
DK........ 8
REF....... 9

21. About how many hours total would you like to work each week?

NUMBER OF HOURS.......... __ __ __ (25)
DK...... 998 (26)
REF..... 999 (27)

22. Sometimes persons have to settle for a job they are overqualified for because nothing better is available. Are you one of those persons?

Yes.................(Q. 31)... 1
No..................(Q. 31)... 2 (28)
DK.(Q. 31).. 8
REF.(Q. 31). 9

23. Have you looked for work during the past weeks?

Yes........................... 1
No............(GO TO Q. 26).. 2 (29)
DK..(GO TO Q. 30). 8
REF.(GO TO Q. 30). 9

24. What have you been doing in the last 4 weeks to find work? (DO NOT READ LIST: MARK ALL METHODS USED.)

CHECKED WITH--
Public employment agency/job service............... __ (30)
Private employment agency.......................... __ (31)
Employer directly.................................. __ (32)
Friends or relatives............................... __ (33)
Placed or answered ad.................................. __ (34)
Nothing/Don't Know..................................... __ (35)
Other (Specify).. __ (36)

____

DK........ 8
REF....... 9

25. Have you been looking for full-time or part-time work?

Full-time only.......................(GO TO Q. 29)... 1
Part-time only.......................(GO TO Q. 29)... 2
Both full-time and part-time..........(GO TO Q. 29)... 3 (37)
DK.....(GO TO Q. 29)... 8
REF....(GO TO Q. 29)... 9

26. Do you want a regular job now, either full-time or part-time?

Yes........................... 1
Maybe/Depends................. 2
No...........(GO TO Q. 30)... 3 (38)
DK.....(GO TO Q. 30)... 8
REF....(GO TO Q. 30)... 9

27. When did you last look for a job?

(39)

WRITE IN MONTH/YEAR ____________ __ __ __ __ (40)

Never Looked... 0000

DK........... 9998 (41)

REF.......... 9999 (42)

28. What are the reasons you have not looked for a job lately
(DO NOT READ LIST; MARK ALL REASONS MENTIONED.)

Believes none available/Couldn't find any............ __ (43)
Lacks schooling, training, skills, experience........ __ (44)
Can't arrange child care............................. __ (45)
In school or other training.......................... __ (46)
Physical disability/Ill health.......(GO TO Q. 30)... __ (47)
Other (Specify)...................................... __ (48)

____

____

DK....... 8
REF...... 9

29. Could you have taken a job LAST WEEK if one had been available?

No: Temporary illness................................ 1
No: Already has job, going to school, other.......... 2 (49)
Yes, Could have taken job............................ 3
DK........ 8
REF....... 9

30. When did you last work for pay at a regular job or business,
either full- or part-time?

(50)

WRITE IN MONTH/YEAR ____________ __ __ __ __ (51)

Never Worked..(Q. 31)... 0000

Don't Know.(Q. 31). 9998 (52)

REF........(Q. 31). 9999 (53)

ASK IF R. IS CURRENTLY MARRIED. OTHERWISE, SKIP TO Q. 38.

31. What was your (husband/wife) doing most of LAST WEEK--

(READ)---------> Working............(GO TO Q. 33).. 01
Keeping house..................... 02
Going to school, or............... 03
Something else? (54)
With a job but not at work... 04
Looking for work............. 05 (55)
Unable to work.(GO TO Q. 38). 06
Retired...................... 07
Other (Specify).............. 08

____

DK....... 98
REF...... 99

32. Did (he/she) do any work at all for pay LAST WEEK?

Yes........................... 1
No
DK..(Q. 38). 8
REF.(Q. 38). 9

IF NO, ASK:
A. Did (he/she) do any unpaid work LAST WEEK for a family farm or business? (56)

Yes........................... 2
No.............(GO TO Q. 34).. 3
DK..(Q. 38). 8
REF.(Q. 38). 9

33. How many hours did (he/she) work LAST WEEK at all jobs?

COUNT ONLY HOURS ACTUALLY WORKED, EITHER:
--FOR PAY, OR
--UNPAID FOR A FAMILY FARM OR BUSINESS

DO NOT COUNT:
--VACATION HOURS, SICK LEAVE, ETC., OR
--UNPAID WORK NOT FOR A FAMILY FARM OR BUSINESS SUCH AS VOLUNTEER WORK.

NUMBER OF HOURS...... __ __ __ (57)
DK...... 998 (58)
REF..... 999 (59)

IF: 15 OR GREATER, GO TO Q. 37.

1 - TO 14, CONTINUE

34. Did (he/she) have a job or business from which (he/she) was temporarily absent or on layoff LAST WEEK?

Yes...........(GO TO Q. 36)... 1
No............................ 2 (60)
DK..(Q. 38)... 8
REF.(Q. 38)... 9

35. Is (he/she) waiting to begin a new job in the next 30 days?

Yes............(GO TO Q. 38).. 1
No.............(GO TO Q. 38).. 2 (61)
DK..(Q. 38).. 8
REF.(Q. 38).. 9

36. Why was (he/she) absent from work LAST WEEK?

Illness, vacation, bad weather, labor dispute..........	1	
Temporary layoff....................................	2	
Other (Specify).....................................	3	(62)
____________________		
____________________		
DK..(Q. 38)..	8	
REF.(Q. 38)..	9	

37. About how many hours does (he/she) usually work each week at all jobs?

NUMBER OF HOURS..........	__ __ __	(63)
DK......	998	(64)
REF.....	999	(65)

IF NEVER MARRIED, SKIP TO Q. 39.

38. How many times have you been married?

Once.........................	1	
Twice........................	2	
Three times..................	3	
Four or more times...........	4	(66)
DK.......	8	
REF......	9	

39. What is your religious preference? Is it Protestant, Catholic, Jewish, some other religion, or no religion?

Protestant...................	1	
Catholic.....................	2	
Jewish.......................	3	
None.........................	4	(67)
Other (Specify Religion and/or Denomination)..............	5	
____________________		
DK.......	8	
REF......	9	

40. Generally speaking, do you consider yourself a Democrat, a Republican, an Independent, or what?

Democrat.....................	1	
Republican...................	2	
Independent..................	3	
Other (Specify)..............	4	(68)
____________________		
DK.......	8	
REF......	9	

41. There are a lot of ways for people to take part in political activities. Some people don't take part at all. Have you voted in the last two years?

Yes	1	
No	2	(69)
DK	8	
REF	9	

42. Nebraska farm land values have declined significantly in recent years. Tell me which one of the following statements you think best explains why the decline has occurred.

The market is making a national adjustment to land values	1	
The passage of Initiative 300 in 1982 is the main reason	2	
The overseas markets for agricultural products has declined.	3	(70)
DK	8	
REF	9	

43. Since 1982, Initiative 300 has restricted corporate ownership of agricultural land as well as corporate farming operations. I want you to tell me whether you think Initiative 300 does the following or not. (READ EACH ALTERNATIVE AND CODE: 1 = YES; 2 = NO; 8 = DK; 9 = REF.)

It prohibits ownership of cattle in feedlots by corporations	__	(71)
It requires banks and other financial institutions to sell agricultural land acquired through foreclosure	__	(72)
It has contributed to lower agricultural land values	__	(73)
It has helped to maintain the "family farm" in Nebraska	__	(74)
It has helped to maintain rural communities	__	(75)
It has been good for Nebraska	__	(76)

44. One of the issues the state legislature and governor considered this last year was expanding the sales tax to include such things as repair or legal services. Would you favor taxing some services if it meant lowering the overall sales tax rate?

CARD 4

Favor	1	
Don't favor	2	
Uncertain	3	(11)
DK	8	
REF	9	

45. There are many services that could be taxed. I'm going to mention several and I would like you to tell me which ones you would favor taxing if the decision had been made to tax some services.

	YES	NO	DK	REF	
Personal services (such as haircuts)	1	2	8	9	(12)
Repair services	1	2	8	9	(13)
Legal services	1	2	8	9	(14)
Medical services	1	2	8	9	(15)

46. Many proposals have been made to reduce taxes. One proposal to reduce taxes is to consolidate government units.

A. Would you favor or oppose combining county governments in sparsely populated areas of Nebraska?

Favor........................	1	
Oppose.......................	2	(16)
DK.......	8	
REF......	9	

B. Would you favor or oppose consolidated state agencies that combine such things as the vehicle licensing and drivers testing with the Department of Roads?

Favor........................	1	
Oppose.......................	2	(17)
DK.......	8	
REF......	9	

C. How about combining the administration of state colleges, technical colleges, and the university?

Favor........................	1	
Oppose.......................	2	(18)
DK.......	8	
REF......	9	

D. Would you favor or oppose the consolidation of school districts?

Favor........................	1	
Oppose.......................	2	(19)
DK.......	8	
REF......	9	

47. In the face of declining tax dollars for social services or welfare services, which of the following services would you favor continuing? (READ EACH ALTERNATIVE AND CODE: 1 = YES; 2 = NO; 8 = DK; 9 = REF.)

Social services for abused or neglected children..............	__	(20)
Services for disabled children or adults......................	__	(21)
Spouse abuse programs...	__	(22)
Meal services for the elderly of all income levels............	__	(23)
In-home services for elderly such as homemakers & yard care...	__	(24)
Community programs for the mentally retarded..................	__	(25)
Payments for medical care for low-income people...............	__	(26)
Living expenses for low-income families.......................	__	(27)

48. When public funds available for mental health services are limited, some individuals say it is best to concentrate on those people with the most severe mental health problems. Others say the limited funds should be spread across a larger number of people, providing less intensive services for a wider variety of problems.

A. Do you think funds should be spent:

To provide intensive treatment for a smaller number of people whose problems are more severe..................	1	(28)
OR		
To provide less intensive treatment to a larger number of people whose problems are less severe..	2	
DK.......	8	
REF......	9	

49. Suppose you had a child who was not getting along well with family and friends and seemed to be having problems in school. Where would you go for help? (DO NOT READ CHOICES, BUT PROBE AS NECESSARY. INTERVIEWER: FIT RESPONDENT'S ANSWER INTO ONE OF THE CATEGORIES LISTED.)

To your minister..........................	__	(29)
To your family doctor.....................	__	(30)
To a private mental health therapist......	__	(31)
To a social service agency................	__	(32)
To a community mental health agency.......	__	(33)
Other (Specify)...........................	__	(34)
______________________________		
DK.......	8	
REF......	9	

50. Children often develop problems while growing up. Some require require special assistance. Some people say that services for children should be organized under a single agency that provides a wide variety of services. Others say that there should be a variety of different service agencies, each specializing in a particular area (such as, Mental Health, Social Services, Criminal Justice.)

A. Which do you prefer:

A single agency for children and adolescents... 1

OR

Several different agencies, each specializing in particular service areas.................. 2 (35)

DK....... 8

REF...... 9

51. When a child in your community is identified as having serious mental health problems and potentially being dangerous to him/herself or others, should the child: (READ RESPONSES.)

A. Receive treatment locally and be kept at home or in a homelike environment.......................... 1

OR

B. Receive treatment locally and live in a therapeutic residential setting; i.e., therapeutic foster care home.. 2

OR

C. Receive treatment at a state facility such as a regional center.................................. 3 (36)

DK...... 8

REF..... 9

52. Almost every community has unmarried teenagers who become pregnant. In your community is this a serious problem, a moderate problem, or a minor problem?

Serious problem...........	1	
Moderate problem..........	2	
Minor problem.............	3	(37)
DK.......	8	
REF......	9	

53. Some schools have sex education classes to inform students about reproduction. Do you favor or oppose sex education classes in high schools?

Favor...............	1	
Oppose..............	2	(38)
DK.......	8	
REF......	9	

54. Would you favor or oppose sex education classes if they taught about contraceptive methods?

Favor...............	1	
Oppose..............	2	(39)
DK.......	8	
REF......	9	

55. Some schools have classes in parenting where students learn how to care for infants and young children. Do you favor or oppose parenting classes in high schools?

Favor...............	1	
Oppose..............	2	(40)
DK.......	8	
REF......	9	

IF R. IS FEMALE, SKIP TO Q. 62.

FOR MARRIED MEN WITH CHILDREN IN HOUSEHOLD:

56. With respect to all children in the household, did you help out with any of the early care (before they were two years of age) of any of these children? That is, did you feed them, play with them, etc.?

:---------------------------->	Yes............................	1	
	No.............................	2	(41)
SKIP TO Q. 57.---->	DK.......	8	
	REF......	9	

IF YES, ASK:

56. A. How often did you help with the oldest child? Would you say almost never, occasionally, less than half the time, half the time, more than half the time, all the time, or did not have have the opportunity?

Almost never................	01	
Occasionally................	02	
Less than half the time......	03	(42)
Half the time................	04	
More than half the time......	05	(43)
All the time................	06	
Did not have opportunity.....	07	
DK.......	98	
REF......	99	

B. How often did you help with the second oldest child?

Almost never................	01	
Occasionally................	02	
Less than half the time......	03	(44)
Half the time................	04	
More than half the time......	05	(45)
All the time................	06	
Did not have opportunity.....	07	
DK.......	98	
REF......	99	

C. How often did you help with the third oldest child?

Almost never................	01	
Occasionally................	02	
Less than half the time......	03	(46)
Half the time................	04	
More than half the time......	05	(47)
All the time................	06	
Did not have opportunity.....	07	
DK.......	98	
REF......	99	

D. How often did you help with the fourth oldest child?

Almost never................	01	
Occasionally................	02	
Less than half the time......	03	(48)
Half the time................	04	
More than half the time......	05	(49)
All the time................	06	
Did not have opportunity.....	07	
DK.......	98	
REF......	99	

ASK OF MEN ONLY:

57. We need information on every person who was a member of your household while you were growing up (until you were 19 years old). That includes your parents, brothers and sisters, other relatives and non-relatives.

A. For each person, please give me their first initial. Start with the people who were in your household when you were born.

B. How is this individual related to you: mother, father, stepmother, stepfather, foster parent, sister, brother, half sister, half brother, stepsister, or stepbrother?

C. How old were you when this individual joined your household? (CODE: 0 if individual was present at time of R.'s birth)

D. How old were you when this individual left the household? (CODE: Leave blank if individual never left household)

WHEN R. REPORTS THAT FATHER OR MOTHER LEFT HOME, ASK: Did your (father/mother) leave due to death, divorce, or separation?

REMINDER:

If R. had a brother with the initial "J' who was born when R. was eight years old and that brother left home when R. was 26, fill in the line as shown in the example below. Complete a line for every person who was ever part of the respondent's household from R.'s birth to 19 years of age. If the respondent has trouble remembering, ask him to make his best guess.

	Initial of Household Member	Mother	Father	Stepmother	Stepfather	Foster Parents	Sister	Brother	Half Sister	Half Brother	Stepsister	Stepbrother	Other Relative	Unrelated Person	R.'s Age When They Joined Household	R.'s Age When They Left Household	Death	Divorce	Separation
EXAMPLE:	J	1	2	3	4	5	6	⑦	8	9	10	11	12	13	8	26	1	2	3
1.	____	1	2	3	4	5	6	7 (50 - 51)	8	9	10	11	12	13	____	(54-55)	1	2	3
2.	____	1	2	3	4	5	6	7 (57 - 58)	8	9	10	11	12	13	____	(61-62)	1	2	3
3.	____	1	2	3	4	5	6	7 (64 - 65)	8	9	10	11	12	13	____	(68-69)	1	2	3
4.	____	1 CARD 5	2	3	4	5	6	7 (11 - 12)	8	9	10	11	12	13	____	(15-16)	1	2	3
5.	____	1	2	3	4	5	6	7 (18 - 19)	8	9	10	11	12	13	____	(22-23)	1	2	3
6.	____	1	2	3	4	5	6	7 (25 - 26)	8	9	10	11	12	13	____	(29-30)	1	2	3
7.	____	1	2	3	4	5	6	7 (32 - 33)	8	9	10	11	12	13	____	(36-37)	1	2	3
8.	____	1	2	3	4	5	6	7 (39 - 40)	8	9	10	11	12	13	____	(43-44)	1	2	3
9.	____	1	2	3	4	5	6	7 (46 - 47)	8	9	10	11	12	13	____	(50-51)	1	2	3
10.	____	1	2	3	4	5	6	7 (53 - 54)	8	9	10	11	12	13	____	(57-58)	1	2	3

58. For most of the time you were growing up, did you live in a large city, a small city, town, in the country, or on a farm?

Large city.................... 1
Small city.................... 2
Town.......................... 3
In the country................ 4
On a farm..................... 5 (60)
DK....... 8
REF...... 9

59. Were you born in the United States?

GO TO Q. 60.-----------> Yes.......................... 1
No........................... 2 (61)
DK....... 8
REF...... 9

IF NO, ASK:
A. In what country were you born?

(62)
COUNTRY________________________ (63)
DK...... 998 (64)
REF..... 999

B. How old were you when you moved to the United States?

AGE...................... __ __ (65)
DK....... 98 (66)
REF...... 99

(QUESTIONS 60 AND 61 NOT IN THIS FORM; PAGE 20.)

(CARD 5, COL. 67-75;CARD 6, COL. 11-31 NOT IN THIS FORM.)

(QUESTIONS 52 THROUGH 59 NOT IN THIS FORM; PAGES 15-19.) (CARD 4, COL. 41-77;CARD 5, COL. 11-66 NOT IN THIS FORM.)

60. People sometimes take part in recreational activities less than they would like to. I'm going to mention some reasons. For each reason, tell me whether it restricts your participation a lot, a little, or not at all. (IN EACH CASE WHERE THE RESPONDENT INDICATES "RESTRICTS A LOT", ASK: Will __________ be a restriction next year? Will __________ be a restriction in the next three years?)

	RESTRICTS A LOT	RESTRICTS A LITTLE	NOT AT ALL	NEXT YEAR? (YES=1) (NO =2)	NEXT THREE YEARS? (YES=1) (NO =2)	
A. Limited time because of work conflicting schedules	1	2	3	___	___	(67) (68) (69)
B. Facilities too far away	1	2	3	___	___	(70) (71) (72)
C. Facilities too expensive	1	2	3	___	___	(73) (74) (75)
D. Limited skill (too slow; too uncoordinated, etc.)	1	2	3	___	___	CARD 6 (11) (12) (13)
E. Physical or health limitations	1	2	3	___	___	(14) (15) (16)
F. No facilities	1	2	3	___	___	(17) (18) (19)

IF RESPONSE TO ANY PART OF Q.60 IS EITHER "1" OR "2", ASK:

61. What activity would you do more of? (DO NOT READ CHOICES, BUT CHECK ALL THAT R. MENTIONS.)

Camping........	__	(20)	Walking/ Hiking.........	__	(27)
Boating........	__	(21)	Racquet Sports...	__	(28)
Fishing........	__	(22)	Golf.............	__	(29)
Hunting........	__	(23)	Bicycling........	__	(30)
Running/ Jogging......	__	(24)	Other (Specify)..	__	(31)
Swimming.......	__	(25)	______________		
Softball/ Baseball.....	__	(26)	DK......	8	
			REF.....	9	

Now I am going to ask some questions on how your health has been recently.

62. Would you say your own health, in general, is excellent, good, fair, or poor?

Excellent........................	1	
Good..............................	2	
Fair..............................	3	
Poor..............................	4	(32)
DK.......	8	
REF......	9	

63. During the past year, have you had any health problems or illness for more than three months?

Yes..............................	1	
No...............................	2	(33)
DK.......	8	
REF......	9	

64. Where do you usually go when you see a doctor--a doctor's office, hospital emergency room, hospital out-patient clinic, health maintenance organization (HMO), company clinic, or some other place?

Doctor's office..................	1	
Hospital emergency room..........	2	
Hospital clinic..................	3	
Health maintenance organization..................	4	
Company clinic...................	5	(34)
Other clinic (Specify)...........	6	
______________________________		
DK......	8	
REF......	9	

65. Have you seen a doctor during the last twelve months, since March, 1985?

	Yes..............................	1	
SKIP TO Q. 65.B.---->	No...............................	2	(35)
	DK.......	8	
	REF......	9	

A. How many times have you seen a physician in his office or clinic in the past twelve months?

NUMBER......................	__ __	(36)
DK......	98	(37)
REF.....	99	

65. B. Is there a particular doctor that you usually see?

Yes.............................. 1
No............................... 2 (38)
DK....... 8
REF...... 9

C. If you go to see a doctor, approximately how many minutes does it take to get there from your home?

MINUTES.................. __ __ __ (39)
DK...... 998 (40)
REF..... 999 (41)

D. When arriving in a doctor's office, how long do you usually have to wait to see the doctor?

MINUTES.................. __ __ __ (42)
DK...... 998 (43)
REF..... 999 (44)

66. Were you admitted to a hospital during the past year?

Yes.............................. 1
No............................... 2 (45)
SKIP TO Q. 67.----> DK....... 8
REF...... 9

A. How many times were you admitted?

NUMBER........................ __ __ (46)
DK....... 98 (47)
REF...... 99

B. Was any surgery performed during (any of) the stay(s) at the hospital?

Yes.............................. 1
No............................... 2 (48)
DK....... 8
REF...... 9

67. Are you covered under any public or private health insurance plan?

SKIP TO Q. 68.--------> Yes.............................. 1
--------------------> No............................... 2 (49)
DK....... 8
REF...... 9

67. A. If you do not currently have private/group health insurance, what is the main reason for not having it?

Unemployment	01	
Healthy, do not need	02	
Too costly	03	
Poor health, illness, age	04	
Do not believe in insurance	05	(50)
Not satisfied with previous insurance	06	
Other (Specify)	07	(51)
______________________________		
DK	98	
REF	99	

68. How do you usually pay for medical care? (CHECK ALL THAT APPLY.)

Private/Group insurance	__	(52)
Out of pocket, including any deductible on insurance	__	(53)
Medicaid	__	(54)
Medicare only	__	(55)
Medicare plus supplemental private insurance	__	(56)
Veterans or VA hospital benefits	__	(57)
County medical assistance	__	(58)
DK	8	
REF	9	

A. After using all sources of payment available to you, have any part of your medical bills remained unpaid in the last year?

Yes	1	
No	2	(59)
DK	8	
REF	9	

ASK Q. 69, Q. 70, AND Q. 71 ONLY IF PRIVATE/GROUP INSURANCE SELECTED AS ONE ANSWER FOR Q. 68. DO NOT ASK IF ONLY ONE PERSON IN HOUSEHOLD.

69. Is everyone in your family covered under your insurance plan?

Yes	1	
No	2	(60)
DK	8	
REF	9	

70. Were you (and your family) covered by insurance for the entire year?

All year	1	
One-half or less	2	(61)
DK	8	
REF	9	

71. **Has your health insurance company or employer increased the dollar value of the deductible (deductible = the amount you pay before your insurance policy takes effect) in the past year?**

Yes.............................. 1
No.............................. 2 (62)
DK....... 8
REF...... 9

A. **Has your co-insurance percentage (the percentage you pay) in your health insurance policy increased in the last year?**

Yes.............................. 1
No.............................. 2 (63)
DK....... 8
REF...... 9

B. **Have your payments for health insurance premiums increased in the past year?**

Yes.............................. 1
No.............................. 2 (64)
DK....... 8
REF...... 9

IF YES TO Q. 71., Q. 71.A., OR Q. 71.B., ASK:

C. **Have recent changes in health insurance coverage which increased the cost of health care for you affected your use of health care services?**

---------------------> Yes.............................. 1
No.............................. 2 (65)
DK....... 8
REF...... 9

1. **IF YES, ASK:**
How has it affected your use of health services?

Less use of physicians services....... __ (66)
Less use of emergency room............ __ (67)
Less use of hospital services......... __ (68)
Choose a lower option - less insurance............................ __ (69)
Other (Specify)....................... __ (70)
____
DK....... 98
REF...... 99

We are interested in how people are getting along these days.

72. Taking all things together, how would you say you are these days? Would you say you are very happy, pretty happy, or not too happy?

Very happy......................	1	
Pretty happy....................	2	
Not too happy...................	3	(71)
DK.......	8	
REF......	9	

73. What about your financial situation? Do you feel that you're better off this year than you were two years ago at this time, about the same, or worse off?

Better..........................	1	
Same............................	2	
Worse...........................	3	(72)
DK.......	8	
REF......	9	

74. Is your total family income $20,000 or more, or less than $20,000?

$20,000 or More.................	1	
Less than $20,000...............	2	(73)
DK.......	8	
REF......	9	

A. I am going to mention a number of income categories. When I mention the category which describes your total family income in 1985, please stop me.

READ FOLLOWING IF INCOME $20,000 OR MORE:

$20,000 - $24,999...............	1	
$25,000 - $29,999...............	2	
$30,000 - $39,999...............	3	
$40,000 - $49,999...............	4	
$50,000 - $59,999...............	5	
$60,000 or More.................	6	(74)
DK.......	8	
REF......	9	

READ FOLLOWING IF INCOME LESS THAN $20,000:

Under $5,000....................	1	
$ 5,000 - $ 9,999...............	2	
$10,000 - $14,999...............	3	
$15,000 - $19,999...............	4	(75)
DK.......	8	
REF......	9	

75. What race do you consider yourself? (DO NOT READ CATEGORIES, BUT CODE INTO FOLLOWING.)

White/Caucasian..................	1	
Chicano/Mexican/Hispanic.........	2	
Black/Negro......................	3	
American Indian/Native American..	4	
Other (Specify)..................	5	(76)
DK.......	8	
REF......	9	

76. I want to emphasize again that your answers are completely confidential and your name will not be used, nor will any information be released that will permit people to identify you. In one part of this study we are looking at people's social and physical environments. For this purpose, we would like to be able to locate your residence more specifically.

IF R. LIVES IN TOWN, ASK:
What is your street address in (NAME OF TOWN)?

____

IF R. LIVES IN THE COUNTRY, ASK:
Which is the closest town to where you live?

____

How many miles are you from (NAME OF TOWN)?

MILES....._______

From (NAME OF TOWN), which way would you have to go to get to your home?

____

____

77. A. This interview is part of a long range study of the quality of life of Nebraskans. We will be randomly selecting some of the respondents from this survey and interviewing them again at a later date to see what kinds of changes have been taking place. The researchers need your full name in case you are one of the respondents randomly selected for a reinterview in the future. Would you please give me your full name? (IF R. IS FEMALE, OBTAIN HUSBAND'S FIRT NAME AND INCLUDE IT IN PARENTHESES.)

____

B. Sometimes people move even though they are not really planning to right now. Would you please give me the name and address of someone who would know where you lived if you happened to move in the next few years — for example, a relative or friend? I want you to understand that this person's name will not be used in any way except to help us locate you if you are selected to be reinterviewed and we cannot find you through a forwarding address. (IF PERSON GIVEN IS FEMALE, OBTAIN HUSBAND'S FIRST NAME AND INCLUDE IT IN PARENTHESES.)

____
(NAME)

____
(ADDRESS) (ZIP)

TERMINATE INTERVIEW WITH THANKS.

APPENDIX C

COVER SHEET

MT

SERIAL # 6050
GERING
308-436-4281
ADT 1-1 2-1 3-3 4-4 5-2 6-2

1986 NASIS COVER SHEET
BUREAU OF SOCIOLOGICAL RESEARCH

INTERVIEWER'S INITIALS & NUMBER
FOR COMPLETED INTERVIEW: ______________

ASK THE PERSON ANSWERING THE PHONE:

Is this telephone number (GIVEN NUMBER)? NO YES

IF NO, ASK: What number is this? (FILL IN NUMBER) ______________________

IF YES, READ THE FOLLOWING TO RESPONDENT:

Hello, I'm ____________________, an interviewer for the Bureau of Sociological Research at the University of Nebraska. We are interviewing people 18 years of age or older in the state of Nebraska about their opinions and characteristics so we can find out more about how Nebraskans think, feel, and live. Your phone number was picked at random. I would like you to help me out by telling me the people 18 years of age or older living at your residence.

(WIFE) 1. ____________________________ RES.
(HUSBAND) 2. ____________________________ RES.
3. ____________________________ RES.
4. ____________________________ RES.
5. ____________________________ RES.
6. ____________________________ RES.

USE THE SELECTION TABLE ON THE LABEL TO DETERMINE WHOM TO INTERVIEW. ASK THE PERSON ANSWERING THE PHONE IF YOU CAN SPEAK TO THE SELECTED INDIVIDUAL. IF SELECTED PERSON IS NOT AT HOME, ASK WHEN YOU CAN CALL BACK.

CALL RECORD

CALL NUMBER	INTER-VIEWER	HOUR OF DAY	DATE	DAY OF WEEK	RESULTS
1					
2					
3					
4					
5					

IF INTERVIEW IS TAKEN, ATTACH COVER SHEET TO INTERVIEW AND RETURN TO YOUR SUPERVISOR.
IF NO INTERVIEW IS TAKEN, COMPLETE NONINTERVIEW FORM (ON BACK) AND RETURN TO YOUR SUPERVISOR.

NONINTERVIEW FORM

FILL OUT AT FINAL RESOLUTION OF EACH COVER SHEET FOR WHICH NO INTERVIEW WAS OBTAINED.

CHECK ONE:

☐ BUSINESS

☐ UNASSIGNED NUMBER

☐ NO ANSWER AFTER FIVE CALLBACKS

☐ COULD NOT FIND DESIGNATED RESPONDENT AT HOME AFTER MAXIMUM CALLBACKS

☐ REFUSAL BY PERSON ANSWERING THE TELEPHONE

☐ REFUSAL BY DESIGNATED RESPONDENT

☐ OTHER: SPECIFY BELOW

SEX OF PROBABLE RESPONDENT:

☐ MALE ☐ FEMALE ☐ DON'T KNOW

-----------> IN SPACE BELOW, GIVE DETAILS ON THE NONINTERVIEW:

APPENDIX D

INTERVIEWER'S MANUAL

Bureau of Sociological Research

NASIS - 1986

Interviewer's Manual

** * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *IMPORTANT* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * **

Each time you come in to interview, be sure you have with you:

1. Your Interviewer's Manual
2. Name and Address List
3. Weekly Report Form

** **

Bureau of Sociological Research
Department of Sociology
University of Nebraska
Lincoln, Nebraska

Statement of Professional Ethics:*

All interviewers for the Bureau of Sociological Research are expected to understand that their professional activities are directed and regulated by the following statements of Policy:

The Bureau is a non-profit organization that only undertakes studies that it views as important to society or contributing to scholarly knowledge. It does not undertake secret research or conduct studies for the sole benefit of one individual, company, or organization.

The rights of human subjects are a matter of primary concern to the Bureau and all study procedures are reviewed to ensure that individual respondents are protected at each stage of research. When study findings are made available, the utmost care is taken to ensure that no data are released that would permit any respondent to be identified. Careful procedures are followed to ensure that identity of individuals will not be compromised.

The Bureau's strict precautions to protect the anonymity of respondents will be undermined if the interviewer does not treat information concerning respondents with equal regard. Interviewers perform a professional function when they obtain information from individuals in personal interviews, and they are expected to maintain professional ethical standards of confidentiality regarding what they hear and observe in a respondent's home. All information about respondents obtained during the course of research is privileged information, whether it relates to the interview itself or includes extraneous observations concerning the respondent's home, family, and activities.

---

*Adapted from the Policy Statement of the Survey Research Center at the University of Michigan.

Telephone Interviewing Procedures

Calling Schedule

The Interviewer Supervisor will arrange your calling schedule. If you are assigned a time on a given day, it is extremely important that you are there. If you cannot be there for any reason, it is your responsibility to find a replacement. A list of other interviewers and their telephone numbers will be provided to you for this purpose. If it is impossible to schedule another interviewer, call you supervisor as soon as possible. Failure to follow these procedures can lead to your termination from the project.

Daily Procedures

A. Checking In

The first thing you should do each time you come into the office to work is to sign yourself in and check your mailbox. Memos to the entire staff as well as interview schedules which need correction will be placed in your mailbox. Don't forget to sign out too!

B. Preparing to Interview

You should provide yourself with a set of schedules and a set of cover sheets for each shift. The schedules have a sequence number. These are in a very special order and should always be used in order, the smallest number first. When you return unused schedules to the office, be very careful to place them back in order. In selecting cover sheets, you should first look through the call-back stack and find those that have been called previously at other times, or those indicating that the respondent will be at home during your shift. After you have selected these, you may select new cover sheets. Be very careful not to mix up the stacks of cover sheets; they are very carefully labeled on the shelves.

Telephone Interviewing Procedures

A. Introduction

The respondents you are calling are selected using a Random Digit Dialing (RDD) procedure. This procedure ensures that we have a representative probability sample of all households with telephones in the state. It is a procedure that requires great patience and perseverance on the part of the interviewer as you will be dialing many numbers that have not been assigned to anyone. We have made every effort possible to restrict the range of the numbers you will call. However, many calls are often necessary before a completed interview is obtained. This should not discourage you as this is normal in this type of calling. It is important to be persistent and call as quickly as possible, while still being accurate and complete.

B. Making the Calls

1. Each cover sheet label specifies a particular telephone number complete with area code. Be certain that you dial accurately.

2. If you get an operator's message that the number is unassigned, call back once immediately. If the number is still unassigned, mark that category on the noninterview form and return the cover sheet to the stack for inappropriate numbers.

3. If you reach a business number, mark that category on the noninterview form and return to stack for inappropriate numbers.

4. Each call you make must be recorded in the call record on the face of the cover sheet. For each call, record your initials, hour of day, date, day of week, and the results of the call.

5. If no one answers, fill out the details of the call record and put the cover sheet in the stack for call-backs.

6. If you get an answer, ask immediately if this is the number you have dialed. This is important as several different numbers may all reach one household or you may have misdialed. In the case of a wrong number, make one call back immediately to make sure you dialed correctly. If it is still a wrong number, mark this category on the noninterview form and put the cover sheet in the stack for inappropriate numbers.

7. If the number is correct, read person answering the phone the opening statement or your own rewording of it. Make it as conversational as possible. Add additional information to reduce suspicion, if necessary. This phase of the telephone interview is most important in securing a successful interview. Be your most convincing and as resolute as possible. The following are points you may want to make.

. . . The study is sponsored by the University of Nebraska at Lincoln, directed by Dr. David R. Johnson and Dr. Alan Booth. If they have questions about the validity of the survey they can call Dr. Johnson or Dr. Booth collect at (402) 472-3672 or they can call Mr. Robert Sheldon (402) 472-2167 at the Office of University Information.

. . . The data we collect have been very useful in many practical instances. For example, data on home ownership and property taxes were used in the Legislature during the debate on Homestead Exemptions. Data on recreation are used in planning where to put new parks and recreation facilities.

. . . We will be glad to send them the results of the survey if they are interested. Get their name and address on your form if they would like this.

. . . This is the tenth year for this annual survey. We are trying to monitor change in quality of life in Nebraska: are people becoming less satisfied with their communities, their school systems, their economic situation or are they becoming more satisfied. We can only monitor this change if we receive the cooperation of a representative sample of Nebraskans.

8. If you need to call back, fill out the call record and return the cover sheet to the call-back stack. If possible, try to get an approximate time when you can return the call and record this on the call record.

9. If you get a refusal, either because they hang up on you or verbally refuse, complete the noninterview form and fill in the details of the noninterview. Return the cover sheet to the stack for refusals.

10. If the person answering the phone is willing to cooperate, record people 18 and over in the household in the table on the cover sheet. Names are not necessary, but get enough information to identify the person listed. Using the selection table on the label, select the person to be the respondent. No substitutions are permissible. If the person you are talking to is the selected respondent, proceed with the interview. If the selected respondent is not at home, fill in this information on the call sheet. If possible, try to ascertain a time when the respondent is likely to be at home and enter that information on the call record.

11. We make up to five calls before we give up on a number. If you unsuccessfully call a number for the fifth time, as recorded on the call record, mark this category on the noninterview form and return the cover sheet to the stack for five calls with no answer.

12. The Call Record is our primary means of tracing the progress of an interview. It is vital that each call you make be recorded on this sheet regardless of the outcome. In addition to recording time, date, day of week, and your own initials (or assigned number), you should use the following codes to indicate the results of your calls. Other alternatives should be indicated as clearly as possible.

CI	Completed Interview	NA	No Answer, Busy
PCI	Partially Completed Interview		
REF	Refusal	RA	Respondent Absent

13. Write in your name and interviewer number on the cover sheet (under the label) in instances where you complete an interview, have a refusal or have a partial interview.

Interview Schedule Instructions

A. Introduction

This interview should average 20 to 25 minutes. It is designed so that much of the material is precoded; only a few questions are open-ended or require probing. Most questions should be asked verbatim unless otherwise indicated. There is a wide variety of questions and we think both you and the respondent will find it interesting. The interview schedule has been extensively pre-tested and we do not believe you should have difficulty with any of the items. Any problems or questions you do have, however, should be reported immediately to your field supervisor, the Bureau staff, or the Study Director. If you are not completing the schedules correctly, we may request you to return to correct your mistakes--often at your own expense! A certain proportion of your interviews will be verified by your field supervisor. This means that your supervisor will contact the respondent again and verify that the interview was actually taken and all of the questions asked. Any evidence of fabricated respondents or responses will lead to immediate termination of employment. Accuracy and completeness are absolutely essential for a good, reliable interview. If you follow instructions carefully and are attentive in the training session, we believe you will find the interview task a rewarding and enjoyable experience.

B. General Comments on the Schedule Format

1. Be careful about skip patterns. They are clearly indicated if you read the interview carefully—as you should!

2. Do not read respondents information typed in all capital letters. This is for your information. Headings not typed in all capitals are read to respondents.

3. Do not read respondents all of the alternatives unless indicated.

4. Read all the questions verbatim, except where it clearly states that you are to use your own words. Do not vary wording or emphasis from interview to interview. If the respondent does not understand the question, first try reading it again. If the respondent still doesn't understand or asks, "What do you mean by . . .?" or "could you explain what . . . means?" you should try to redirect it to the respondent by giving them the response categories as suggestions. Tell them you want them to answer as they understand the questions. If this doesn't work, you should record a DK (don't know) answer. In cases where the schedule suggests that you probe for further details, you have some latitude in rewording or restructuring the question.

5. Circle the appropriate response or fill in the space for an answer. Always fill in spaces as specified (e.g., if there are three blanks for an answer, a 4 would be recorded as 004, a "Don't Know" code of 8 would be 998, etc.)

6. Do not write in the space near the numbers in parentheses in the right-hand margin.

7. Try to keep the interview moving! Often the respondent may want to talk a lot about a subject; try to prod them on (nicely) and proceed with the interview.

8. It is better to record more detail than necessary rather than too little. There is plenty of space in the schedule for comments and non-precoded categories. If you are in doubt about what category to assign a response -- don't. Give full information and leave it to the coders. To ensure that they see these questions, mark the question number clearly in the clear space on the left-hand side of the first page of the schedule.

9. DK means Don't Know. REF means Refused. If the skip patterns indicate that you are not to ask a question of this particular respondent, you will leave the missed question blank. The only blank questions should be those skipped according to directions.

C. Editing

After you have finished with an interview and marked your times on the front page of the schedule, then you should give your schedule a final check before you turn it in. Check:

1. Skip patterns. Call back if you wrongly skipped something.
2. Fill in blanks you left empty during the interview. For example, put in prefacing zeroes where necessary, compute months employed if you jotted down years during the interview, etc.

3. Check for impossible patterns and call back to verify. If possible, you should catch these during the interview.

4. Jot down the numbers of the questions which concern you on the front cover of the schedule.

D. The Front Page

Basic information on the interview is included on the first page. First, record time of first contact with the respondent. Record time to the minute, do not try to round or estimate. All times should be entered using a 24-hour clock, e.g., 8:00 in the evening is 2000. The rest of the front page can be filled out after you have completed the interview. Record the time you finish the interview, compute the length of the interview and record this. Record date and day of week of the interview and write your name and interviewer number in the appropriate place. Carefully record the Serial Number from the upper-right-hand corner of the cover sheet label onto the front page of the schedule. This is vitally important as it permits us to match cover sheets to interview schedules. Be sure it is accurate.

Summary Table of Persons in Household

1. Read through questions 1-6 for each member of the household. If there are more than ten in the household, record information on additional people in the space below the table.

2. In computing years of schooling completed, do not count nursery school, pre-school, or kindergarten years. This is a two-column response category, so students who have completed the fifth grade would be recorded as 05; students still in the fifth grade would be recorded as 04. Children who have yet to attend school are recorded as 00 years of schooling.

3. Babies under the age of one year are recorded as 00 years of age.

4. In coding highest degree, use the following codes:

0	Less than High School Diploma
1	High School Diploma or GED (General Education Degree)
2	Two Year Degree from a Vocational School; Junior or Community College Degree; Associate Degree (LPN)
3	Bachelor's Degree (B.A. or B.S.; R.N.)
4	Graduate Degree (M.A., M.S., or M.S.W., Ph.D., or M.D., J.D., law degree, ministry, chiropractor, optometry, dentistry)

5. Code the status of each member of the household in the survey as either the respondent, the respondent's spouse, or other.

Directions for Specific Items

10. Buying means they are still making payments to the firm who holds the mortgage. Young people residing with their parents would record their parents' ownership status. People who live in free housing, housing in exchange for some non-quantifiable service, etc., are recorded as "Other".

11. Living on a farm or ranch doesn't count. They must be cutlivating the land or tending the animals.

12., If more than one category fits, circle the one highest on this list.
&31.

16. Layoff means temporary layoff.

27. Month goes in first two spaces and Year in last two spaces.
&30.

39. If they give you a very general category of religion, for example, "Christian," record this as "Other" and probe for the name of the church they attend.

42. A few respondents may indicate more than one. If so, ask: "Which factor contributes most to the decline?" If they continue to say they are equally at fault, write in "4" next to the 3 and 8.

51. Response B should read ". . . such as a group home".

56. If R. is male, unmarried, or has no children in the household, skip to Question 62. Do not ask about more than the four oldest children.

57. The respondent may skip around and not stick to household composition as he got older. Collect information and then straighten it around after the interview. We are only interested in permanent residents--people who stayed a year or more. If R. left parent's home before 19 years of age, obtain information only up to the time they left home. Note in schedule the age at which they (R.) left home. If household is unusual in any way (never lived with parents, or R. spent part of growing up years in foster home, institution, or with relatives, please note details below table.

60. Until R. gets the hang of it, you may have to restate options: e.g., "Was your recreation restricted because of work?" "Was your recreation restricted because the facilities are too far away?"

67. Public refers to such things as Medicaid or Medicare; Private refers to group plans provided by many employers or insurance the individual purchases from an insurance company.

68A. Includes only medical bills they would have to pay out of their own pocket.

71. If R. has trouble understanding the question, ask: "Has your insurance company or employer increased the amount you have to pay before your insurance takes over?"

71A. This is the percentage, over and above deductible, that the insurance company pays of your medical bills. For example, they may pay 80% of all bills while the R. pays 20%.

74. The income question concerns all related members of the household who pool their income. Earnings of youngsters or social security payments to elderly parents are not included unless this income is contributed to the family pool. Young adults living with their parents or older people living with grown children should record only their own income unless they have access to the family checkbook.

75. If R. says he/she belongs to two racial/ethnic groups, ask for the one he/she usually considers himself/herself. If he/she cannot choose, record the two groups in "Other".

76. This information is important for coding the location of the respondent. Get the location as accurately as possible. If respondent chooses to indicate their location in another way (e.g., one mile north of the junction of Hwy. 77 and 2), record it that way. Be sure the information is specific enough, within a mile or two, for our coders to pinpoint where the person lives.

77A. & 77B. You may reword or elaborate this any way you wish to secure this information. Include first name and middle name or initial as well as last name. Husband's name would be appropriate for married or widowed women.

As the back page of the interview schedule is blank, we are asking you to use this space to make any comments regarding the interview, especially comments which might be helpful in locating the respondent in the future, reference to sex of respondent (especially if R.'s name might be common to both sexes), specific job or work-related information which the R. may have given during the course of the interview, or any other information that might be of interest or help.

Bureau of Sociological Research Staff

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APPENDIX E

CONTROL RECORD LOG

Bureau of Sociological Research
Department of Sociology
University of Nebraska
Lincoln, Nebraska 68588

SHEET NO.____________

NASIS -
INTERVIEW PROCESSING CONTROL RECORD

				Precoded Seg.		Coded Seg.			
Assigned Number	Sequence Number	Type	Date In	Date Punched	Date Verif.	Date Coded	Date Punched	Date Verif.	Date I.D. Sep. and Filed

APPENDIX F

RESPONSES TO OPEN-ENDED CORE QUESTIONS,
CITY CODES, AND COUNTY CODES

```
                    NASI336.  ITEM 31.
     OTHER THINGS R.'S SPOUSE DOING MOST OF LAST WEEK

 86  DISABILITY

480  LAID OFF
```

```
                                   NASIS86.  ITEM 36.
                    OTHER REASON R.'S SPOUSE ABSENT FROM WORK LAST WEEK.

 183  HE IS SELF-EMPLOYED FARMER SEASONAL WORK ONLY

 237  HOURS CUT BACK - ON CALL

 423  OFF SEASON FARMING

 572  MATERNITY LEAVE

 730  WORKS FOR HUSBAND -        SEASONAL WORK

1043  PREGNANCY

1640  HE DOES SNOW REMOVAL -     IT DIDN'T SNOW

1651  SHE IS  A SUBSTITUTE       TEACHER. ONLY CALLED IN WHEN  NEEDED

1731  FUNERAL
```

NAS1986. ITEM 39.
R.'S OTHER RELIGIOUS PREFERENCE.

55 FUNDAMENTAL

116 OTHER - NOT SPECIFIED

140 ECLECTIC

313 TAOIST

367 NON-DENOMINATIONAL

395 EASTERN ORTHODOX

436 NON DENOMINATIONAL

487 BUDDIST

488 AGNOSTIC

547 CHRISTIAN

548 CHRISTIAN

614 NON-DENOMINATIONAL

709 MENNONITE

757 IT IS A WORLD-WIDE RELIGION, BUT THERE IS NO NAM FOR IT

1401 BUDDHISM

1483 BUDDHIST

1566 HOLYIST

1759 CHRISTIAN

1784 MORMON

1872 AGNOSTIC

```
                    NA81986. ITEM 40.
            R.'S OTHER POLITICAL PREFERENCE.

  13  NOT REGISTERED

  27  NOT REGISTERED

  35  NONE

  40  NOTHING

  41  NONE

  99  NONE

 119  NONE

 246  THEY VOTE FOR MAN NOT      PARTY

 356  NON-VOTER

 377  NONE

 497  NONE

 539  NO PREFERENCE

 542  CHRISTIAN

 592  NOTHING

 709  NONE

 710  NONE

 711  NONE

 717  NONE

 757  NOTHING ALONG THOSE LINES

 825  NONE

 844  NO PREFERENCE

 848  NOT POLITICALLY INCLINED

 909  NOT REGISTERED

 977  NONE

 990  NONE

1096  NOT AMERICAN CITIZEN

1145  NONE

1147  UNDECIDED

1174  CONSERVATIVE

[illegible]
```

NAS1886. ITEM 40.
R.'S OTHER POLITICAL PREFERENCE.

1339 NONE

1407 SHE DOESN'T VOTE

1435 NONE, NON-POLITICAL

1436 NOT REGISTERED VOTER

1492 NOT REGISTERED

1513 VOTES FOR THE MAN

1548 NONE

1562 NONE

1587 NONE

1594 NOT REGISTERED

1601 THEY ARE REGISTERED AS NON-POLITICAL

1617 NONE

1670 NEVER VOTED

1698 NOTHING

1707 NO PREFERENCE

1725 NOT VOTING: NOT EDUCATED

1727 NEUTRAL TO ALL - NEVER VOTE

1735 NOTHING

1745 HE VOTES FOR MAN

1750 NONE

1919 NONE

1942 NOTHING

1959 NONE

NAS1386. ITEM 75.
OTHER RACE OF R.

464	BROWN
487	ORIENTAL-JAPANESE
1387	JAPANESE
1401	ASIAN
1423	FILIPINO
1515	ASIAN - AMERICAN
1549	LATIN
1777	ORIENTAL
1779	CHINESE
1329	JAPANESE/WHITE

CITIES FOR NASIS-86

0005	Abie
0015	Ainsworth
0020	Albion
0025	Alda
0040	Alliance
0045	Alma
0050	Alvo
0055	Amherst
0070	Anselmo
0080	Arapahoe
0090	Arlington
0095	Arnold
0100	Arthur
0105	Ashland
0110	Ashton
0115	Atkinson
0125	Auburn
0130	Aurora
0135	Avoca
0140	Axtell
0145	Ayr
0150	Bancroft
0165	Bartlett
0170	Bartley
0175	Bassett
0180	Battle Creek
0185	Bayard
0195	Beatrice
0200	Beaver City
0215	Beemer
0230	Bellevue
0235	Bellwood
0245	Benedict
0250	Benkelman
0260	Bennington
0265	Bertrand
0280	Bladen
0290	Bloomfield
0295	Bloomington
0300	Blue Hill
0320	Brady
0325	Brainard
0335	Bridgeport
0345	Broadwater
0355	Broken Bow
0360	Brownville
0380	Brunswick
0385	Burchard
0400	Burwell
0415	Byron
0420	Cairo
0425	Callaway
0430	Cambridge
0435	Campbell
0440	Carleton
0445	Carroll
0465	Central City
0470	Ceresco
0475	Chadron
0480	Chambers
0485	Chapman
0490	Chappell
0500	Clarks
0505	Clarkson
0515	Clay Center
0545	Columbus
0560	Cook
0565	Cordova
0575	Cortland
0590	Cozad
0605	Crawford
0610	Creighton
0620	Crete
0625	Crofton
0630	Crookston
0635	Culbertson
0640	Curtis
0650	Dakota City
0655	Dalton
0660	Danbury
0675	Davenport
0680	Davey
0685	David City
0700	Decatur
0710	Deshler
0730	Diller
0740	Dixon
0745	Dodge
0750	Doniphan
0755	Dorchester
0790	Eagle
0795	Eddyville
0820	Elk Creek
0825	Elkhorn
0830	Elm Creek
0840	Elsie
0845	Elwood
0855	Emerson
0870	Ericson
0875	Eustis
0885	Exeter
0890	Fairbury
0895	Fairfield
0900	Fairmont
0905	Falls City
0935	Fort Calhoun
0940	Foster
0945	Franklin
0950	Fremont
0955	Friend
0960	Fullerton
0965	Funk
0985	Geneva
0990	Genoa
0995	Gering
1000	Gibbon
1015	Glenvil
1025	Gordon
1030	Gothenberg
1045	Grand Island
1050	Grant
1055	Greeley Center
1095	Haigler
1110	Hamlet
1115	Hampton
1120	Harbine
1130	Harrison
1135	Hartington
1140	Harvard
1145	Hastings
1155	Hay Springs
1165	Heartwell
1170	Hebron
1175	Hemingford
1180	Henderson
1195	Herman
1200	Hershey
1205	Hickman
1210	Hildreth
1220	Holdrege
1235	Hooper
1255	Howells
1260	Hubbard
1270	Humboldt
1275	Humphrey
1290	Hyannis
1295	Imperial
1300	Indianola
1325	Jansen
1330	Johnson
1340	Julian
1345	Juniata
1350	Kearney

1355	Kenesaw	1845	Ord	2275	Springfield
1360	Kennard	1855	Orleans	2290	Stanton
1365	Kilgore	1860	Osceola	2295	Staplehurst
1370	Kimball	1870	Osmond	2300	Stapleton
1380	Laurel	1875	Otoe	2315	Stella
1383	LaVista	1880	Overton	2320	Sterling
1385	Lawrence	1885	Oxford	2340	Stratton
1395	Leigh	1895	Palisade	2345	Stromsburg
1415	Lexington	1900	Palmer	2350	Stuart
1425	Lincoln	1905	Palmyra	2355	Sumner
1430	Lindsay	1910	Panama	2360	Superior
1440	Litchfield	1915	Papillion	2365	Surprise
1455	Loomis	1920	Pawnee City	2370	Sutherland
1465	Louisville	1925	Paxton	2375	Sutton
1470	Loup City	1935	Pender	2385	Syracuse
1485	Lynch	1950	Phillips	2415	Tecumseh
1490	Lyons	1955	Pickrell	2420	Tekamah
1495	McCook	1960	Pierce	2445	Tilden
1515	Madison	1965	Pilger	2455	Trenton
1530	Malcolm	1970	Plainview	2460	Trumbull
1545	Marquette	1975	Platte Center	2465	Uehling
1565	Mason City	1980	Plattsmouth	2470	Ulysses
1585	Meadow Grove	1990	Pleasanton	2490	Utica
1595	Memphis	1995	Plymouth	2495	Valentine
1600	Merna	2000	Polk	2500	Valley
1610	Milford	2005	Ponca	2505	Valparaiso
1615	Millard	2015	Potter	2510	Venango
1620	Miller	2020	Prague	2520	Verdigre
1625	Milligan	2045	Ralston	2525	Verdon
1630	Minatare	2055	Ravenna	2535	Waco
1635	Minden	2065	Red Cloud	2540	Wahoo
1640	Mitchell	2085	Rising City	2545	Wakefield
1650	Monroe	2090	Riverdale	2550	Wallace
1675	Murdock	2095	Riverton	2555	Walthill
1680	Murray	2100	Roca	2575	Wauneta
1685	Naper	2135	Rushville	2580	Wausa
1695	Nebraska City	2140	Ruskin	2585	Waverly
1705	Neligh	2145	St. Edward	2605	Western
1710	Nelson	2150	St. Helena	2620	West Point
1725	Newcastle	2155	St. Paul	2625	Whitney
1730	Newman Grove	2160	Salem	2630	Wilber
1740	Nickerson	2165	Sargent	2645	Winnebago
1745	Niobrara	2175	Schuyler	2650	Winnetoon
1755	Norfolk	2180	Scotia	2655	Winside
1765	North Bend	2185	Scottsbluff	2660	Winslow
1770	North Loup	2190	Scribner	2665	Wisner
1775	North Platte	2200	Seward	2670	Wolbach
1785	Oakdale	2205	Shelby	2680	Wood River
1790	Oakland	2210	Shelton	2685	Wymore
1810	Odell	2230	Sidney	2690	Wynot
1815	Ogallala	2235	Silver Creek	2695	York
1820	Ohiowa	2245	Snyder	2700	Yutan
1825	Omaha	2255	South Sioux City	2705	Hordville
1830	O'Neill	2260	Spalding	2706	Morrill
1840	Orchard	2265	Spencer	2790	Holmesville

2795	Hoskins
2805	Harrisburg
2810	Tryon
2815	Keystone
2825	Hansen
2850	Homer
3015	Champion
3040	Macy
3335	Walton
3340	Lemoyne
0285	Blair

001	Adams (13)	055	Douglas (1)
003	Antelope (11)	057	Dundy (20)
005	Arthur (19)	059	Fillmore (9)
007	Banner (22)	061	Franklin (17)
009	Blaine (26)	063	Frontier (16)
011	Boone (10)	065	Furnas (17)
013	Box Butte (23)	067	Gage (14)
015	Boyd (24)	069	Garden (22)
017	Brown (24)	071	Garfield (26)
019	Buffalo (15)	073	Gosper (16)
021	Burt (6)	075	Grant (19)
023	Butler (8)	077	Greeley (26)
025	Cass (4)	079	Hall (12)
027	Cedar (25)	081	Hamilton (12)
029	Chase (19)	083	Harlan (17)
031	Cherry (24)	085	Hayes (20)
033	Cheyenne (21)	087	Hitchcock (20)
035	Clay (13)	089	Holt (24)
037	Colfax (10)	091	Hooker (18)
039	Cuming (6)	093	Howard (12)
041	Custer (26)	095	Jefferson (14)
043	Dakota (3)	097	Johnson (7)
045	Dawes (23)	099	Kearney (15)
047	Dawson (16)	101	Keith (19)
049	Deuel (21)	103	Keya Paha (24)
051	Dixon (25)	105	Kimball (21)
053	Dodge (5)	107	Knox (25)

109	Lancaster (2)
111	Lincoln (18)
113	Logan (18)
115	Loup (26)
117	McPherson (18)
119	Madison (11)
121	Merrick (12)
123	Morrill (22)
125	Nance (10)
127	Nemaha (7)
129	Nuckolls (13)
131	Otoe (4)
133	Pawnee (7)
135	Perkins (19)
137	Phelps (17)
139	Pierce (11)
141	Platte (10)
143	Polk (9)
145	Red Willow (20)
147	Richardson (7)
149	Rock (24)
151	Saline (8)
153	Sarpy (1)
155	Saunders (4)
157	Scotts Bluff (22)
159	Seward (8)
161	Sheridan (23)
163	Sherman (26)
165	Sioux (23)
167	Stanton (11)
169	Thayer (14)
171	Thomas (18)
173	Thurston (6)
175	Valley (26)
177	Washington (5)
179	Wayne (11)
181	Webster (13)
183	Wheeler (26)
185	York (9)

Planning and Development Region numbers are in parentheses following county name.

APPENDIX G

LIST OF VARIABLES

List of Variables in NASIS-86

The names of most variables reflect the number of the item in the interview schedule. Therefore, VAR8 would be the information asked in the question number 8 ("Do you live on a farm, in open country but not on a farm, or in a town or city?"). Some questions did not have numbers, or there were multiple questions asked under the same number. If multiple questions were asked under the same number, then each item is followed either by an A, B, C, ..., or in some more complex cases where it already has a letter, by sequential numbers after the letter.

The primary items without numbers are those from the summary table at the beginning of the interview which gives basic demographic characteristics for all persons in the dwelling unit. These variables have been given two-part labels. The first is a set of letters which abbreviates the variable number, for example DEGREE indicates highest degree of the person listed and MARITL gives marital status. These letters are followed by a number which identifies persons in the household by the order in which they were listed in the summary table. Thus MARITL2 would tell the marital status of the second person listed. Another variable identifies the person who was the respondent and moves all the information about them into a separate set of variables. These use the same alphabetic label, but are followed by the letter 'R' indicating respondent, for example, MARITLR. If the label is followed by the letter 'S', it describes the respondent's spouse.

Created variables do not have a name with a number, but are given a name that clearly indicates what they are (e.g., COUNTY is the county the household is located in).

Variable Name	Variable Label
PROJ1	Project number card #1
INTERNO	Interviewer i.d. number in 1986
TYPE	Interview schedule type-Game and Parks or Social Services
IDENT	ID number in 1986
BEGAN	Time interview began
ENDED	Time interview ended
LENGTH	Length of interview in minutes
MONTH	Month interview completed
DAYCOM	Day interview completed
DAYWK	Day of week of interview
ARCODE	First digit of area code
PREFIX	Prefix of R.'s telephone number
RELATN1	Relation of resident number 1 to P.I.E.
SEX1	Sex of resident number 1
AGE1	Age of resident number 1
MARITL1	Marital status of resident number 1
SCHOOL1	Years of schooling - resident number 1
DEGREE1	Highest degree - resident number 1
STATUS1	Status in survey of resident number 1
RELATN2	Relation of resident number 2 to P.I.E.
SEX2	Sex of resident number 2
AGE2	Age of resident number 2
MARITL2	Marital status of resident number 2
SCHOOL2	Years of schooling - resident number 2
DEGREE2	Highest degree - resident number 2
STATUS2	Status in survey of resident number 2
RELATN3	Relation of resident number 3 to P.I.E.
SEX3	Sex of resident number 3
AGE3	Age of resident number 3
MARITL3	Marital status of resident number 3
SCHOOL3	Years of schooling - resident number 3
DEGREE3	Highest degree - resident number 3
STATUS3	Status in survey of resident number 3
RELATN4	Relation of resident number 4 to P.I.E.
SEX4	Sex of resident number 4
AGE4	Age of resident number 4
MARITL4	Marital status of resident number 4
SCHOOL4	Years of schooling - resident number 4
DEGREE4	Highest degree - resident number 4
STATUS4	Status in survey of resident number 4
RELATN5	Relation of resident number 5 to P.I.E.
SEX5	Sex of resident number 5
AGE5	Age of resident number 5
MARITL5	Marital status of resident number 5
SCHOOL5	Years of schooling - resident number 5
DEGREE5	Highest degree - resident number 5
STATUS5	Status in survey of resident number 5
RELATN6	Relation of resident number 6 to P.I.E.
SEX6	Sex of resident number 6
AGE6	Age of resident number 6
MARITL6	Marital status of resident number 6
SCHOOL6	Years of schooling - resident number 6
DEGREE6	Highest degree - resident number 6

STATUS6	Status in survey of resident number 6
RELATN7	Relation of resident number 7 to P.I.E.
SEX7	Sex of resident number 7
AGE7	Age of resident number 7
MARITL7	Marital status of resident number 7
SCHOOL7	Years of schooling - resident number 7
DEGREE7	Highest degree - resident number 7
STATUS7	Status in survey of resident number 7
RELATN8	Relation of resident number 8 to P.I.E.
SEX8	Sex of resident number 8
AGE8	Age of resident number 8
MARITL8	Marital status of resident number 8
SCHOOL8	Years of schooling - resident number 8
DEGREE8	Highest degree - resident number 8
STATUS8	Status in survey of resident number 8
RELATN9	Relation of resident number 9 to P.I.E.
SEX9	Sex of resident number 9
AGE9	Age of resident number 9
MARITL9	Marital status of resident number 9
SCHOOL9	Years of schooling - resident number 9
DEGREE9	Highest degree - resident number 9
STATUS9	Status in survey of resident number 9
RELATN0	Relation of resident number 10 to P.I.E.
SEX0	Sex of resident number 10
AGE0	Age of resident number 10
MARITL0	Marital status of resident number 10
SCHOOL0	Years of schooling - resident number 10
DEGREE0	Highest degree - resident number 10
STATUS0	Status in survey of resident number 10
VAR7	County respondent lives in
VAR8	Community type respondent lives in
VAR8A	Community respondent lives in
VAR9	Still living in same residence?
VAR9A	Still living in same community?
VAR10	Own, buying, or renting home?
VAR11	Someone in household actively farming/ranching
LAB12	What R. was doing most of last week
LAB13	R. worked last week
LAB14	Hours R. worked last week
LAB15	R.'s work paid or unpaid
LAB16	R. absent or on layoff last week
LAB17	R. waiting to begin new job
LAB18	R. absent from work last week
LAB19	Hours R. usually works each week
LAB20	Why R. works less than 35 hours
LAB21	Total hours R. would like to work weekly
LAB22	R. overqualified for job?
LAB23	R. looked for work in past weeks?
LAB24A	R. check with public employment agency?
LAB24B	R. checked with private employment agency?
LAB24C	R. checked with employer directly?
LAB24D	R. checked with friends or relatives?
LAB24E	R. placed or answered ad?
LAB24F	R. did not check anywhere - Don't Know?
LAB24G	Other ways to find work?

LAB25	R. been looking for full-time or part-time job?
LAB26	R. want regular job, full-time or part-time?
LAB27M	Month last looked for job
LAB27Y	Year last looked for job
LAB28A	None available - can't find any
LAB28B	Lacks schooling, experience, etc.
LAB28C	Can't arrange child care
LAB28D	In school or training
LAB28E	Physical disability or ill health
LAB28F	Other reasons for not looking for a job
LAB29	Could have taken job if available
LAB30M	Month last worked for pay
LAB30Y	Year last worked for pay
VAR31	What spouse of R. was doing last week
VAR32	Spouse work for pay last week?
VAR33	Number of hours spouse worked
VAR34	Spouse absent or on layoff last week?
VAR35	Spouse waiting to being new job?
VAR36	Spouse absent from work last week?
VAR37	Number of hours spouse usually works
VAR38	Number of times R. has been married
VAR39	Respondent's religious preference
VAR40	R. Democrat, Republican, or Independent?
VAR41	R. voted in last two years?
VAR42	Reason for decline of farm value
VAR43A	Initiative 300 prohibits corporation to own cattle?
VAR43B	Initiative 300 requires banks etc, to sell foreclosed land?
VAR43C	Initiative 300 contributes to lower land value?
VAR43D	Initiative 300 helps maintain family farm?
VAR43E	Initiative 300 helps maintain rural communities?
VAR43F	Initiative 300 has been good to Nebraska?
VAR44	Favor taxing some services?
VAR45A	Tax personal services?
VAR45B	Tax repair services?
VAR45C	Tax legal services?
VAR45D	Tax medical services?
VAR46A	Combine county governments?
VAR46B	Consolidate state agencies?
VAR46C	Combine administrations of state colleges?
VAR46D	Consolidate school districts?
SSERV47A	Continue service for abused children
SSERV47B	Continue service for disabled
SSERV47C	Continue spouse abuse programs
SSERV47D	Continue meals for elderly
SSERV47E	Continue in-home services for elderly
SSERV47F	Continue programs for mentally retarded
SSERV47G	Continue paying medical care for poor
SSERV47H	Continue living expenses for poor
DPI48	Funds for mental health services
DPI49A	Go to minister?
DPI49B	Go to family doctor?
DPI49C	Go to mental health therapist?
DPI49D	Go to social service agency?
DPI49E	Go to community mental health agency?
DPI49F	Go to other agency?

DPI50	Preferred agency for children and adolescent
DPI51	What to do with problem children?
SSERV52	Teenage pregnancy in community
SSERV53	Attitude about sex education classes
SSERV54	Sex education classes teaching contraceptives
SSERV55	Attitude about classes on parenting
VAR56	Helped take care of infants?
VAR56A	Frequency of male R. helping care for oldest child
VAR56B	Frequency of male R. helping care for second child
VAR56C	Frequency of male R. helping care for third child
VAR56D	Frequency of male R. helping care for fourth child
MEM1	Relation of male R. to household member 1
JOIN1	R.'s age when MEM1 joined household
LEFT1	R.'s age when MEM1 left household
WHY1	Reason for MEM1 leaving houshold
MEM2	Relation of male R. to household member 2
JOIN2	R.'s age when MEM2 joined household
LEFT2	R.'s age when MEM2 left household
WHY2	Reason for MEM2 leaving household
MEM3	Relation of male R. to household member 3
JOIN3	R.'s age when MEM3 joined household
LEFT3	R.'s age when MEM3 left household
WHY3	Reason for MEM3 leaving household
MEM4	Relation of male R. to household member 4
JOIN4	R.'s age when MEM4 joined household
LEFT4	R.'s age when MEM4 left household
WHY4	Reason for MEM4 leaving household
MEM5	Relation of male R. to household member 5
JOIN5	R.'s age when MEM5 joined household
LEFT5	R.'s age when MEM5 left household
WHY5	Reason for MEM5 leaving household
MEM6	Relation of male R. to household member 6
JOIN6	R.'s age when MEM6 joined household
LEFT6	R.'s age when MEM6 left household
WHY6	Reason for MEM6 leaving household
MEM7	Relation of male R. to household member 7
JOIN7	R.'s age when MEM7 joined household
LEFT7	R.'s age when MEM7 left household
WHY7	Reason for MEM7 leaving household
MEM8	Relation of male R. to household member 8
JOIN8	R.'s age when MEM8 joined household
LEFT8	R.'s age when MEM8 left household
WHY8	Reason for MEM8 leaving household
MEM9	Relation of male R. to household member 9
JOIN9	R.'s age when MEM9 joined household
LEFT9	R.'s age when MEM9 left household
WHY9	Reason for MEM9 leaving household
MEM0	Relation of male R. to household member 10
JOIN0	R.'s age when MEM0 joined household
LEFT0	R.'s age when MEM0 left household
WHY0	Reason for MEM0 leaving household
VAR58	Type of community where R. grew up
VAR59	Born in the United States?
VAR59A	Country where born (other than U.S.)
VAR59B	Age moved to the United States

PRK60A1	Limited by conflicting schedule
PRK60A2	Conflicting schedule next year
PRK60A3	Conflicting schedule next 3 years
PRK60B1	Facilities too far away
PRK60B2	Facilities too far away next year
PRK60B3	Facilities too far away next 3 years
PRK60C1	Facilities too expensive
PRK60C2	Facilities too expensive next year
PRK60C3	Facilities too expensive next 3 years
PRK60D1	Limited skill
PRK60D2	Limited skill next year
PRK60D3	Limited skill next 3 years
PRK60E1	Physical or health limitations
PRK60E2	Physical or health limitations next year
PRK60E3	Physical or health limitations next 3 years
PRK60F1	No facilities
PRK60F2	No facilities next year
PRK60F3	No facilities next 3 years
PRK61A	Do more camping?
PRK61B	Do more boating?
PRK61C	Do more fishing?
PRK61D	Do more hunting?
PRK61E	Do more running/jogging?
PRK61F	Do more swimming?
PRK61G	Play more softball or baseball?
PRK61H	Do more walking/hiking?
PRK61I	Do more racquet sports?
PRK61J	Play more golf?
PRK61K	Do more bicycling?
PRK61L	Other activities?
HLT62	Health condition of R.
HLT63	Had health problems last year?
HLT64	Where R. sees doctor
HLT65	Seen doctor since March 1985?
HLT65A	Number of times visited doctor?
HLT65B	See particular doctor?
HLT65C	How long travel to doctor?
HLT65D	How long wait at office to see doctor?
HLT66	Hospitalized last year?
HLT66A	Number of times hosptialized?
HLT66B	Had any surgery while hospitalized?
HLT67	Covered by health insurance?
HLT67A1	Why no insurance?
HLT681	Pay with private/group insurance?
HLT682	Pay out of pocket?
HLT683	Pay by medicaid?
HLT684	Pay by medicare only?
HLT685	Pay by medicare plus supplemental private?
HLT686	Pay by veterans or VA hospital benefits?
HLT687	Pay by county medical assistance?
HLT68A	Any more medical bills unpaid?
HLT69	All in family covered by insurance plan?
HLT70	Covered by insurance for whole year?
HLT71	Insurance increased amount deductible?
HLT71A	Co-insurance percentage increased?

HLT71B	Insurance premium increased?
HLT71C	Change in insurance coverage affected health services?
HLT71C1A	Less use of physicians services?
HLT71C1B	Less use of emergency room?
HLT71C1C	Less use of hospital services?
HLT71C1D	Choose lower option or less insurance?
HLT71C1E	Other effects?
VAR72	R. happy?
VAR73	Financial situation?
VAR74	Family income?
VAR74A1	Family income $20,000 or more
VAR74A2	Family income less than $20,000
VAR75	Race
VAR76	Direction from nearest town to go home
PDR	Planning and Development Region
XAXIS	X-Axis in Nebraska
YAXIS	Y-Axis in Nebraska
CITYSIZE	City size according to 1980 Census
RELATNR	Relation of respondent to P.I.E.
SEXR	Sex of respondent
AGER	Age of respondent
MARITALR	Marital status of respondent
SCHOOLR	Years of schooling of respondent
DEGREER	Highest degree earned by respondent
RELATNS	Relationship of R.'s spouse to P.I.E.
SEXS	Sex of R.'s spouse
AGES	Age of R.'s spouse
MARITALS	Marital status of R.'s spouse
SCHOOLS	Years of schooling of R.'s spouse
DEGREES	Highest degree earned by R.'s spouse
REGION	Region of state
NOADULT	Number of adults in household
NOHHOLD	Number of persons in household
PWATE	Weight for personal sample
HWATE	Weight for household sample
FAMINC	Total family income
AGER5	Age of respondent in 5 year categories
AGES5	Age of R.'s spouse in 5 year categories

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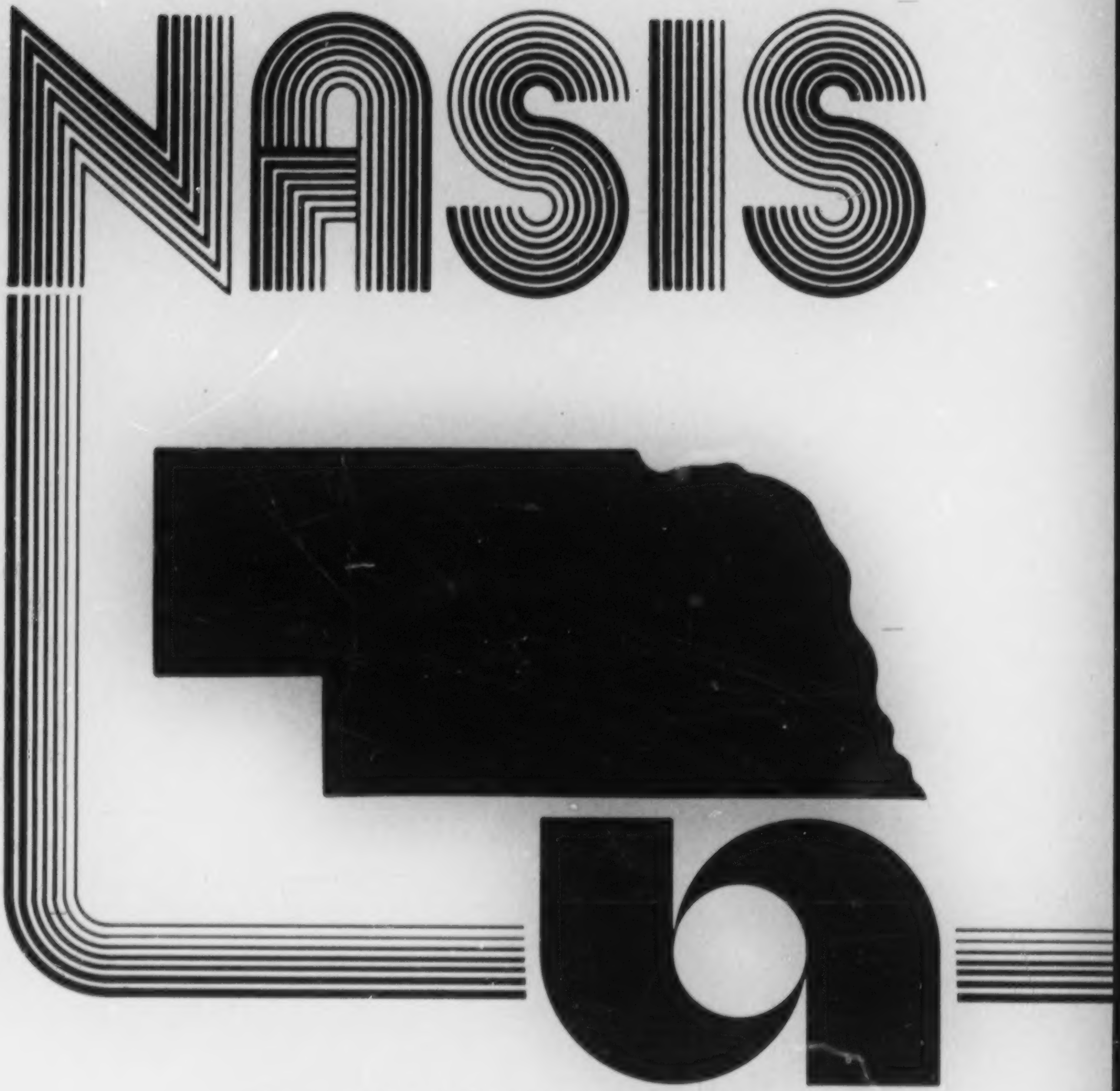
NASIS



NEBRASKA ANNUAL SOCIAL INDICATORS SURVEY

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NASIS-86, #2

FUNDING GOVERNMENT:
ADDING SERVICE TAXES AND CONSOLIDATING GOVERNMENT UNITS

Alan Booth
Department of Sociology

Price: $ .75

The Nebraska Annual Social Indicators Survey

David R. Johnson and Alan Booth - 1986 Study Co-Directors

The findings in this report are based on data collected in the tenth Nebraska Annual Social Indicators Survey (NASIS). This survey is part of an on-going study of the quality of life in Nebraska conducted by the Bureau of Sociological Research at the University of Nebraska-Lincoln.

The sample for the 1986 NASIS consists of 1878 respondents eighteen years of age or older residing in households in Nebraska. The sample is selected through a process called random digit dialing: within each three-digit prefix in the state, four-digit numbers are selected randomly from all possible four-digit numbers to complete the telephone number. Respondents are further chosen randomly from the adults in the household and interviewed over the telephone by experienced, professional interviewers from the offices of the Bureau of Sociological Research. All interviewing was done February through April of 1986. This procedure produces a high-quality, representative sample of Nebraska adults. Analysis shows the weighted sample to be representative of the state on age, sex, race, and geographical distribution.

The interview averaged approximately 25 minutes. For the entire sample, the chances are 95 in 100 that the true value for the population lies within a range equal to the reported survey percentage plus or minus 2.3 percent. This is an estimate of maximum error and for most items the percentages are likely to be even more accurate.

The data gathered by NASIS are used by a wide variety of state and local government agencies for policy and program planning and by faculty and students at the University of Nebraska and other colleges for research. No information identifying any respondent is released to any user and the strict confidentiality of individual respondents is rigidly enforced. While the final responsibility for the organization and structure of the survey and for reports produced under its name rests with the Bureau of Sociological Research, public agencies and University departments play an integral part in planning the survey through an Advisory Committee. Public organizations interested in membership on the Advisory Committee should contact the NASIS Study Director.

Funding for NASIS comes from the University of Nebraska, the Bureau of Sociological Research and State and local agencies which buy items and data analysis from the survey.

The NASIS surveys are repeated each year to measure changes in the quality of life in Nebraska. While there is a core of questions which is included every year, each survey has a large component of unique items which address specific topical issues. Additional detail on the NASIS surveys can be obtained by contacting the NASIS Study Director at the Bureau of Sociological Research or by sending for a copy of the 1987 NASIS Prospectus.

Funding Government:
Adding Service Taxes and Consolidating Government Units

Every year new proposals are advanced to raise revenue for state government. And nearly every year in recent times budgets of State agencies have been cut to save money. This report focuses on two new proposals that have received considerable attention. One proposal was to expand the sales tax to include services. The other was to consolidate government units. To learn what Nebraskans think about these two proposals, a random sample of 1878 adults were asked about these two means of funding state government as part of the Nebraska Annual Social Indicators Survey. People were interviewed by phone in the Spring of 1986.

Expanding the Sales Tax to Include Services

Respondents were asked: "One of the issues the State Legislature and Governor considered this last year was expanding the sales tax to include such things as repair or legal services. Would you favor taxing some services if it meant lowering the overall sales tax rate?" As the results below show, those who favor it slightly out number those who oppose it, but the difference is nearly within sampling error which is + or - 2%. Also, 14% are undecided about the proposal. These individuals could swing public support either way.

Percent who Favor or Oppose a Service Tax

	Overall	Personal Services	Repair Services	Legal Services	Medical Services
Favor	45%	37%	32%	34%	10%
Oppose	41	60	64	61	88
Undecided	14	3	4	5	2
	---	---	---	---	---
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

The questions continued with: "There are many services that could be taxed. I'm going to mention several and I would like you to tell me which ones you would favor taxing if the decision had been made to tax some services." We asked about personal services such as hair cuts, repair services, legal services and medical services. A majority did not favor any of these proposals. In fact the opposition was quite strong, especially when it comes to medical services where 88 percent opposed such a tax. It is not clear what services they would favor taxing.

It may be one of those cases where the idea is good in principle but there is no consensus on how it is to be applied. It is clear a tax would be opposed in the service areas most frequently discussed as candidates for taxation.

Analysis of these findings by age of respondent, education, community size and whether they voted in the last two years among those who had a definite opinion indicates some were more favorably disposed to service tax than others. For example the service tax was favored by 64% of those 29 and under, but by only 32 percent of those 60 and over. The only exception to this was for tax on legal services where those 29 and under were as opposed to it as much as those who are much older. Those with college experience were slightly less favorable to service tax (43%) than those with a high school or less education (48%). Fifty two percent of those living in Omaha, Lincoln and communities of 10,000 or more favored a service tax whereas only 42% of those in small community and rural areas did so. Voters were much less likely to favor service tax (43%) than non voters (57%) which suggest such measures would have a have little support where it counts.

Consolidation of Government Units

Respondents were asked: "Many proposals have been made to reduce taxes. One proposal to reduce taxes is to consolidate government units. Would you favor or oppose combining county governments in sparsely populated areas of Nebraska? ...consolidated state agencies that combine such things as vehicle licensing and drivers testing with the department of roads? university? ...consolidation of school districts?" As can be seen from the table below, consolidating county governments is favored by a majority and consolidating state agencies is favored by an even larger majority. However, consolidating college and university administration and school districts is opposed by more people than who are in favor of it.

Percent who Favor or Oppose Consolidating Government Units

	County Government	State Agencies	Higher Education	School Districts
Favor	54%	70%	40%	42%
Oppose	35	21	46	49
Undecided	11	9	14	9
	100%	100%	100%	100%

An analysis by age, education, community size and voter status of those who had made up their mind reveals that Omaha and Lincoln residents favor consolidation of county government more (67%) than those in smaller communities and those in rural areas (54%), not surprising in that those in smaller communities would experience the greatest change. Voters were less favorable to county government consolidation (58%) than non voters (64%), but the difference is small. People in different sized communities had somewhat different views on combining State agencies. People in Lincoln and Omaha favored the change (83%) more than those in smaller communities and rural areas (73%). With respect to consolidating school districts, those favoring the change are more likely to be found in communities of 10,000 or more population (50% favor) than in smaller towns and rural areas (42% favor). Age was also a significant factor with respect to school consolidation. In the 29 and under age group only 38% favored consolidation while 49% of older individuals favored the change. Younger adults are those with young children and would be affected most by school consolidation. Also, those with a college degree (BA or higher) were more favorable to school consolidation (60%) than those without college degrees (43%).

Summary

With respect to raising funds, service tax is not a promising avenue in so far as public support is concerned. Those favoring the tax are about equal to those who oppose. Of course, it should be kept in mind that there are a large number of undecideds (14% of those interviewed) who could swing their support either way. However, the fact that those who had a definite opinion opposed the major areas where taxes could be levied does not bode well for the proposal. Nor does the fact that voters are less favorable to service tax than non voters. On the other hand, if the tax was targeted for a popular cause (e.g. the farm crisis or care for the elderly), it might gain support that it does not now have.

With respect to consolidating government services as a means to saving tax dollars, there is a good deal of support for consolidating county governments and State agencies. However, when it comes down to actually combining specific counties, local resistance could well be strong enough to successfully resist such a move. Similarly civil service resistance to combining government agencies could also thwart such changes. Voters would have to be shown that consolidation would save tax dollars.

List of reports already released using data gathered in the 1986 Nebraska Annual Social Indicators Survey. These may be purchased at the indicated price from the Bureau of Sociological Research at the University of Nebraska-Lincoln.

Report Number	Title
1	Designs, Procedures, Instruments, and Forms for the 1986 NASIS. David R. Johnson. Price: $7.50.

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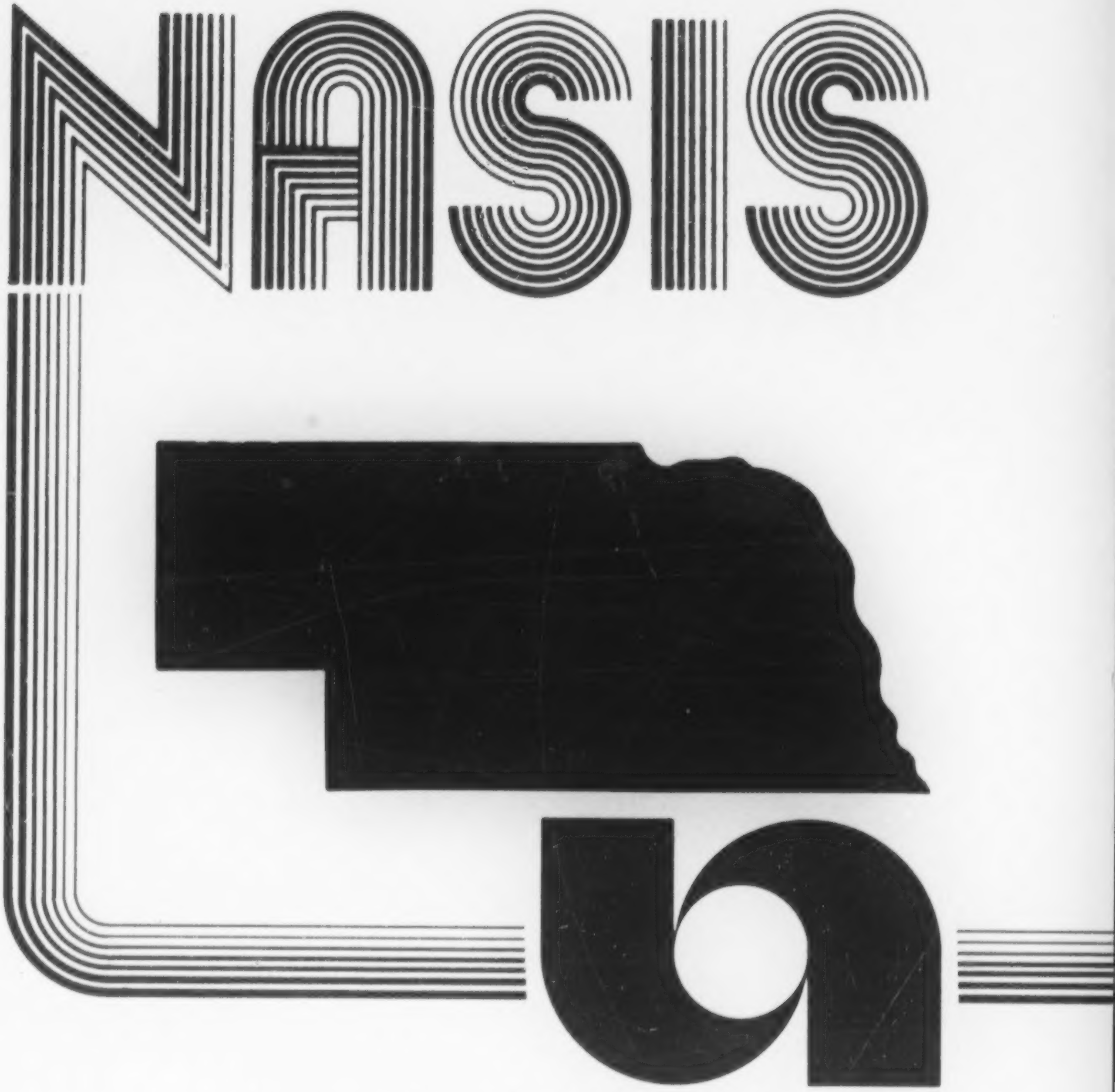
NASIS



NEBRASKA ANNUAL SOCIAL INDICATORS SURVEY

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NASIS-86, Fall, #1

DESIGNS, PROCEDURES, INSTRUMENTS, AND FORMS FOR THE 1986 FALL NASIS

David R. Johnson
Department of Sociology

Price: $7.50

DESIGNS, PROCEDURES, INSTRUMENTS, AND FORMS

FALL 1986 NASIS

Introduction

This report presents a detailed account of the design and fielding of the eleventh Nebraska Annual Social Indicators Survey. Users of the 1986 Fall NASIS (NASIS86F) data will find it an important reference source for answers to questions about methodology.

The Nebraska Annual Social Indicators Surveys were conceived as vehicles both for producing current, topical information about Nebraskans and also for monitoring change in quality of life. Thus the surveys alternated between a cross-sectional and a panel component: each odd year the initial panel from 1977 was re-interviewed, whereas each even year a fresh cross-sectional sample was chosen.

NASIS86F represents a departure from the pattern followed in the first 10 NASIS. Since NASIS86F is the 11th NASIS, under normal circumstances it would have been a panel sample. A careful analysis of the panel component of the sample indicated increased problems with maintaining a sample representative of the whole state following the panel format. The decision was made to select around two-thirds of the sample from the panel, allowing disproportionate selection to ensure representativeness. The remainder of the sample would be drawn from the state by using random digit sampling techniques.

Another change is the timing of the study. Since the first survey in 1977, NASIS had been conducted during the months from February to April. To make the study results more timely relative to the legislative sessions and agency policy planning, the survey was moved to the fall.

A major innovation in the implementation of NASIS was the use of Computer Assisted Interviewing (CAI). All interviews were conducted over the telephone, with the interviewers sitting in front of IBM-PC microcomputers which were programmed with the survey instrument. CAI was adopted to decrease data entry errors and the time it takes to make the data ready for analysis on the mainframe computer. It also allows us to make corrections and changes in the interview schedule within hours of the beginning of the interviewing. Since no printed schedule is needed, time to prepare the printed version is eliminated.

As in earlier surveys, NASIS86F is a joint effort of the Sociology Department of the University of Nebraska-Lincoln and a variety of public agencies. While the final responsibility for the design and fielding of the survey rests with the Bureau of Sociological Research, both the costs of the survey and the planning of it have been shared through an Advisory Committee of state agencies.

Design and Item Selection

The Nebraska Annual Social Indicators Surveys are designed to meet the data needs of a diverse group ranging from sociological researchers to health planners. In order to meet these needs, the instrument for each involves two stages of development. First, a set of "core" questions is developed. Most of these are repeated each year, and cover basic demographic information, the quality of life, and general sociological indicators. The core is designed both to maintain continuity with previous NASIS and to provide information on issues of current importance and interest. An essential phase of this process is to survey interested parties regarding those questions that are essential to maintain and those that are expendable.

The next step in the development of the instrument is to incorporate a second set of questions that meet the data needs of the agencies and organizations purchasing time on the current survey. Interested public agencies and faculty members initially submit questions that they want to have included in the survey. Except for contributing members of the Department of Sociology and the core questions, all of those submitting questions are "buyers," i.e., they contribute toward the cost of the survey in proportion to their data needs. As the questions from each buyer come in, they are subjected to 20 pretest interviews conducted by professional interviewers. The information from these pretests is used to improve the questions as well as to provide an estimate of interviewing time needed for each question set.

At this stage an interview schedule is entered on the computer and pretested. The pretests are completed by professional interviewers, all by telephone and in the city of Lincoln. Interviewers select a household in the city that does not contain a friend or relative. Pretest interviewers are instructed to be particularly observant for problems in wording, item ordering, and skip patterns. Following the pretests, a debriefing meeting is held with the interviewers to go over the schedule item-by-item and to discuss problems encountered and reactions to the interview. The results of these complete pretests indicated that the average interview length was around 40 minutes. As a result of the pretests, a few changes were made in question wording, some additions and clarifications were added to the interviewer's manual, and so on. The results of the pretests were communicated to individual buyers, some of whom altered their questions somewhat in light of pretest information. The final schedule is a joint product reflecting the data needs of these participants. A printed copy of the questions included in the interview is found in Appendix B.

Schedule Construction

Development of the interview schedule on the CAI system used by the Bureau required, first, that all of the question items be entered on the computer. Next, a set of instructions was prepared for each item, indicating the ordering of the items, skip patterns, and appropriate response categories. The needs of the buyers required a complex interview schedule, with several cases of random selection of an individual in the household, some parts to be asked only of random segments of the sample, and complex contingency questions. An advantage of the CAI system is that the complex structure of the interview is not apparent to the interviewer, as the computer makes the decisions on the basis of the responses to earlier items and by random selection.

Several buyers purchased questions on only a fraction of the total sample of 1,800. Another large set of questions were only asked of respondents 60 years of age or older. To accommodate these complexities and still keep the interview from becoming too long, each person sampled was randomly assigned to one of four interview types. The type determined which questions they would be asked from buyers who only wanted a fraction of the sample. Of course, everyone would be asked questions designed for the entire sample. The allocation of segments of the sample by type were as follows:

SAMPLE	TYPES
Dept. of Labor (1/2 sample)	1 and 4
Game and Parks (1/2 sample)	1 and 2
Library Commission (1/2 sample)	3 and 4
Community Colleges (1/4 sample)	4
Political Science (1/2 sample)	1 and 2
NASIS Supplemental (1/2 sample)	2 and 3

For example, if a telephone number called was randomly assigned Type 1, the respondent's interview included the Department of Labor, Game and Parks, and Political Science items, but not the Library Commission, Community Colleges, or NASIS supplement items. This procedure ensures that the fractional samples are also representative samples of the state.

The Panel Sample

The main motivation for retaining a panel component in the 1986 Fall survey was the data needs of the Department of Public Institutions. The measures of mental health included on this NASIS were also on the 1981 NASIS panel. As part of their analysis, they were interested in comparing individual change in mental health since 1981.

The subsample of panel respondents selected for inclusion in the sample was designed to maximize the proportion who were in the 1981 panel and to be representative by age, sex, and region of the state. This was accomplished by classifying all panel respondents into 24 groups defined by their sex, age group (four categories), and three geographical regions. Using census data, we determined the number that should be drawn from each group to ensure a representative sample. If there were more panel respondents in the category than were needed, those interviewed after 1981 (added in the 1983 and 1985 panels) were dropped first. Others were dropped as necessary by random selection.

At this point, 1,300 respondents to previous panels were selected for inclusion in NASIS86F. The following steps were taken to locate and interview this panel.

1. Respondents to previous panels had been sent a brief review of the results of the survey one year after its completion.

2. Four weeks prior to the beginning of the 1986 study a letter was sent to each respondent. This letter notified them that an interviewer would be calling them, described the reasons for the re-interview, and gave examples of the kinds of uses of their previous responses, including examples where the data were used by the legislature and by agency planners as well as for scholarly research. These letters were sent first class with a "forwarding address requested" stamp.

3. Respondents who had moved or changed telephone numbers in the interim were traced. These procedures are detailed in Appendix C. Through these efforts we were able to locate all persons in the panel sample.

4. Each respondent's home was called a large number of times to obtain a conclusive response: completed interview, refusal, knowledge of respondent's death, illness, or prolonged absence. In several cases, some of the respondents were located but could not be found at home during the period the survey was in progress.

5. A letter was sent to most respondents who refused to be re-interviewed, asking that they reconsider. (A copy of this letter and all other correspondence with the respondents is included in Appendix D.) After this they were called again. This procedure resulted in completed interviews in a number of cases of initial refusal. It was concluded that any other attempts to convert the continued refusals would be harassment, and no further efforts were made.

6. Respondents who had moved out of the state were no longer eligible for inclusion in the survey. Nevertheless, these people were traced and interviewed with a short schedule of questions that covered their reasons for leaving the state and their migration history.

7. As the interviewing proceeded, the response rate by the 24 sampling categories was monitored closely. Categories with higher-than-average attrition rates were supplemented by additional panel members. An additional 30 panel members were added to the sample by a random procedure within the high attrition segments.

The outcome of this procedure is displayed in Table 1. Of the 1,330 sampled, successful re-interviews were obtained in 1,137, or 85.6%, of the cases. The non-interviews are broken down into refusals, deaths, migration, and other reasons. The two most important reasons for non-response in 1986 were refusals (6.8%) and out-migration (4.4%).

The Random-Digit Telephone Sample

Random digit dialing has been used to select new respondents since the inception of NASIS in 1977. In that year, one-third of the sample was gathered through personal interviewing and area probability sampling techniques that are commonly used by major research organizations. The other two-thirds of the sample were selected with the use of random digit dialing (RDD) techniques. A comparison of the two strategies revealed that the less expensive and simpler RDD sample yielded comparable results to the more time-consuming personal interview method.

The sample of new respondents is drawn from a population consisting of noninstitutionalized persons in households with telephones who reside in the State of Nebraska during the survey period (October and November). Persons under 18 years of age, persons in custodial institutions, in group living quarters, on military reservations, and transient visitors to the state are excluded from the sampling universe. The sample was targeted at 700 new respondents.

Random digit dialing requires obtaining a list of all three-digit central office codes in the areas to be covered. Within each central office code (the first three digits of the seven digit telephone number) four-digit numbers are randomly generated from the universe of all possible four-digit numbers in the suffix. Each number, including unassigned, unlisted, previously assigned, and newly assigned numbers, has an equal probability of inclusion in the sample. If an equal number of four-digit numbers are selected from each three-digit area, the numbers will be good in proportion to the population of the area and a self-weighted simple random sample results.

A list of all three-digit central office exchanges in the State of Nebraska had been purchased from the telephone company and used in previous NASIS years. These lists were updated by examining telephone directories of all communities, and adding and subtracting prefixes. For each prefix a fixed number of four-digit random numbers was selected.

A crucial step in using random digit dialing in rural areas is the screening of out-of-range numbers. In small communities, all numbers may be assigned within a very narrow range, say 1150-1199, so that only a small percentage of all possible four-digit suffixes are good numbers. To reduce the waste of interviewer time in calling numbers that are known to be unassigned, ranges were established for all prefixes in the state. Telephone directories covering the entire state were purchased and systematically checked to establish for each prefix a range within which all numbers were assigned. Through this process, some prefixes were removed from the sample because they contained no residential numbers (e.g., prefixed for government agencies or businesses).

A computer program was written for the IBM-PC microcomputer for the selection of four-digit numbers. These numbers were compared with the ranges for each of the prefixes, and all four-digit numbers falling outside the range were excluded. Numbers falling within the range were combined with the prefix and printed on labels to be attached to cover sheets. The cover sheets included the area code, community name, generated telephone number, dialing instructions, interview type, and other information needed to record and follow the status of the number. A copy of the cover sheet is included in Appendix B.

Selection of Respondent from Household in the Random Digit Sample

As NASIS is intended to be a sample of persons rather than households, a probability process was necessary to select persons to be interviewed in each household contacted. It would not be sufficient or representative to interview only the person answering the telephone, as these persons are not likely to be a random sample of all persons over 18 in the household.

Selection of the respondent was accomplished by means of a random selection table printed on the label containing the telephone number to be dialed. Each table contained a randomly designated respondent number for each household size category. Thus if a household contains three eligible respondents, one-third of the selection tables call for interviewing the first adult, one-third the second adult, and one-third the third adult. In this manner, every eligible person in households sampled has an equal probability of being interviewed.

After determining the designated respondent, interviewers were instructed to ask for that person if the respondent was not the person they were talking to at the time. If the person was not present, a good time to find them at home was determined and a return call was made.

While this procedure ensures that all adults in each household have an equal probability of selection, the probability of a person being included in the sample when they live in a household with several adults present is less than if they were the only adult present (only adults would have a 1/1 chance of being selected; with four adults present a person's chance would be 1/4). A weighting procedure is used to adjust for this bias and return the sample to being representative of all eligible adults in the state.

Response Rate in the Random Digit Sample

Table 2 presents the disposition of all in-range telephone number selected in the random-digit sample. As is true in any random digit dialing method, a substantial proportion of the numbers were unassigned or disconnected, or were business and not household numbers. To calculate an overall response rate, these numbers were excluded. Of the 3058 numbers sampled, 1445 were likely to be households. Completed inteviews were obtained in 51.2 percent of these households.

The response rate in the 1986 Survey is lower than the rate found in the previous NASIS using random-digit samples. The major reason was the somewhat higher refusal rate. Thirty percent of the households contacted resulted in a refusal. This is higher than the 20 percent rate found in the 1986 NASIS or the 24 percent in the 1984 Survey. While the reasons for the higher refusal rate are not known, there are two possible explanations. First, this is the first time NASIS has been conducted in the fall. The fall might be a busier time than the winter for a number of Nebraskans, and as a result, they may be less willing to take the time for a long survey. Secondly, the survey took place during the two months preceding major statewide elections. The extensive number of political surveys being conducted at the time may have decreased the desire of the sampled individuals to participate. Even though the refusal rate was higher, study of the representativeness of the sample, discussed below, indicated that the sample still did a good job of representing the population of the state.

Interviewer Training, Supervision, and Quality Control

All of the interviewers had previous experience in telephone interviewing, and several were highly skilled with many years of interviewing experience, not only on local projects but also for such national survey organizations as NORC and the U.S. Bureau of the Census. With only a few exceptions, all of the interviewers used in the survey had previous experience with NASIS. Interviewers were supervised by permanent staff of the Bureau.

Training for the interviewers involved two steps. First, the study director and permanent staff met all interviewers in a four-hour session and went over in detail the schedule and the procedures to be used. The interviewers were trained to use the CAI techniques and spent several hours practice time becoming accustomed to using the microcomputer. Each interviewer was given a detailed instruction manual (Appendix E), which they were instructed to read through carefully and which they were required to bring with them each time they interviewed. Second, all interviewers were required to do four practice interviews, which were carefully examined by the Bureau staff for errors, inadequate records on open-ended questions, and the like. All interviewing was done in the Bureau interview rooms. Bureau supervisory staff were available for most day and evening interview hours to supervise the interviewing and answer questions.

The consolidation of interviewing provided an opportunity for very careful supervision. The study director and others on the Bureau staff were always accessible so that questions from the interviewers could be handled immediately and, if necessary, the respondent called back. Further, the interviews were generally conducted within the hearing of supervisors. This helped to identify interviewing problems and difficulties. Interviews were very carefully edited by the Bureau staff. This was done on a daily basis so that errors could immediately be brought to the attention of the interviewers and corrected. If answers were recorded incorrectly or in an incomplete manner, the interviewer was asked to call the respondent back and correct the error.

Processing of Completed Interviews

Completed interviews were carefully processed and recorded by the Bureau staff to ensure that each interview was accounted for and its progress along the various steps of editing, coding, merging, and uploading could be monitored. All interviews were recorded in a process control log. An example of this log is given in Appendix F.

The first step of the processing involved the assignment of a sequence number, which was recorded on the cover sheet and in the control log. Interviews were stored on computer diskettes, with a maximum of 20 interviews per diskette. Each day, backups were made of all diskettes by the Bureau staff, and the responses (both numeric and open-ended) were scanned for apparent errors or problems. A print-out was made of each respondent's data and attached to the cover sheet as an additional backup.

Because the data were directly entered on the computer at the time of the interview in machine-readable form, no additional data entry steps were needed. The numeric and open-ended data, kept in separate files by the computer program used, were merged on diskettes. The numeric data were transformed to an 80-column card-image format, which was then sent via modem to the mainframe computer for analysis. The open-ended data were edited and spell-checked for typographical errors, and were sorted and merged. The merged and sorted data were printed for delivery to the buyers. Open-ended responses to the core questions are listed in Appendix G. Some open-ended information, such the occupational codes and the county and city codes, were assigned numeric codes by the Bureau staff and also loaded to the mainframe computer for merging with the remainder of the data.

Data Automation and Cleaning

All of the data collected were put in a machine-readable form for manipulation of the data by computer. The data were uploaded from microcomputer disks to the University's CDC mainframe computer for storage and analysis. The Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSSX) was the software package used to process and document the data set. The first step in data cleaning was to generate frequency distributions on each of the variables in the survey. Missing value codes were assigned, and various consistency checks of the data were made. Because of the use of CAI, errors in data entry and contingency errors were not possible. However, some errors were detected in the choice of answers by the interviewers, and corrections of the data set were made (for example, a respondent who said he actively farmed even though he only had a financial interest in a farm and was employed full-time in another occupation was recoded to not being an active farmer).

The cleaned, coded data were stored in an SPSSX system file. A list of all variables in the archives file and the names used by the SPSSX program for each variable are included in Appendix H. Data sets for users involving subsets of items in the file were generated by removing the items from this main file.

The most economical and flexible manner to use the NASIS data is on the computer with the SPSSX program. However, small card or magnetic tape files can be generated from the larger file for those without access to a machine containing SPSSX.

Representativeness of the Survey

The accuracy of the Fall 1986 survey has been evaluated by comparing selected characteristics of survey respondents with 1980 data from the U.S. Census. The geographical representation of the sample is compared to actual census counts of the population in six standard regions of the state. (See Figure 1 for a description of the regions.) The results are presented in Table 4. The unweighted panel and RDD samples are presented separately. Inspection of the table shows that the unweighted samples are close to the census figures. The largest deviations are an underrepresentation of the Omaha area by the RDD sample and a slight overrepresentation of the southwest and south central parts of the state in both samples. To compensate for these small differences, likely to be due to differential refusal rates, weights by region were assigned to both samples. The resulting weighted sample (using HWATE) is very close to the census figures.

In addition to these regional comparisons, relatively accurate comparisons are also possible with age and sex distributions of the state population. Since we are concerned here with a sample of the age and sex of individuals in the state, to compare it with census estimates required that the data be weighted by the number of adults in the household. Again, separate distributions for the panel and RDD samples are generated. These are presented in Table 5. Comparisons of the NASIS86F panel sample with the census-based estimate reveal that the panel comes very close to the correct sex distribution but underrepresents those under 35 and overrepresents persons 35 to 49 years of age. The RDD sample, on the other hand, comes very close to the correct age distribution, but overrepresents women.

While the underrepresentation of males is almost entirely a function of their higher refusal rates, the underrepresentation of young people represents a design problem with a panel study. Younger people have presented a problem in the panel for a number of years, and even though the sampling procedure used this year compensated somewhat for this problem and all panel members under 35 were included in the sample, some underrepresentation was still present. Fortunately, the overrepresentation of this group in the RDD sample results in the combined samples being closer to the actual figures. Weights were applied to adjust for sex and age differences from population figures so that the total sample would correspond to the population estimates. This weight, called PWATE, brings the percentage distributions back to representativeness. The weights needed to do this were small, as the sample was quite close to matching the census distributions before weighting.

NASIS Weights

Two weights are included in the 1986 data archives. The first weight, called PWATE, produces a representative sample of individuals 19 and over living in households in the state. PWATE contains an adjustment for the sex and age bias found in the sample and a correction factor to compensate for differential probability of selection of the respondent within households with varying numbers of adults present. To adjust for this difference, weighting procedures are used in the computerized data file to correct for selection probabilities. The resultant sample is of individuals and should be treated as a simple random sample of the over-19 population. Users of NASIS data requiring a sample of individuals would use the data weighted by the PWATE variable.

The second weight, HWATE, is used when the information needed is at the household level. If someone were interested in the number of households in which income were below a certain level, then individual weights would not be appropriate. To compute HWATE in this panel year, a slightly different procedure was used compared to previous panel and trend

NASIS surveys. Because households as well as individuals with younger adults were underrepresented in the sample, some adjustment was needed to compensate for this bias. This was done by using the same age-sex weights used in the PWATE variable, but removing the weighting component to compensate for the number of adults in the household. Use of HWATE gives an age-adjusted sample of households in the state. Users of this data in comparison with that of previous years need to exercise some caution in making direct comparisons of the household data because of the slight differences in weighting strategies.

Estimates of Sampling Error

The NASIS86F panel sample is composed of respondents selected in 1977, 1978, 1980, 1982, and 1984. These original samples were random samples of all households with telephones, selected by RDD sampling techniques. Consequently, the 1986 panel can also be treated as a simple random sample, and estimates of the sampling error are straightforward. The random digit sample of new respondents is also a simple random sample. When two simple random samples are combined, the result is also a simple random sample. For easy reference, Table 5 presents sampling errors for some of the most likely sample sizes. Exact sampling errors for alternative specifications of sample size and reported percentages can be easily computed by using the following formula for the 95% confidence level: Sampling error = $1.95\ pq/N$, where p equals the expected proportion selecting the answer (e.g., .41 are males) and q equals $1 - p$. N is the sample size.

Cost of the Survey

The basic costs of fielding the survey are presented in Table 6. The total cost of fielding the survey was $44,092. Not included in the cost breakdown is the time of the bureau director and that of faculty members who made significant contributions to the design and analysis of the survey. Computer charges are also part of the university's contribution to the project.

TABLE 1

RESPONSE RATE FOR THE PANEL RESPONDENTS
(Percent in each response category)

RESPONSE CATEGORY		Number		Percent
Completed Interview		1137		85.6
Partial Interview		3		0.1
Refusal		91	(7.4%)	6.8
Straight Refusal	71			
Refusal due to Health	20			
Left the State		59		4.4
No resolution by end of interview period (could not find at home, no phone, did not answer, etc.)		22		1.7
Deceased		18		1.4
Total Sampled		1330		100.0

TABLE 2

RESPONSE RATE FOR FALL 1986 NASIS RDD SAMPLE

Interview Outcome		Number		Percent
Completed Interview		740		24.2
Partial Interview		20		0.7
Duplicate of a Panel Respondent		1		0.0
Refusals		326	(30%)	10.7
Straight Refusal	295			
Health Refusal	29			
Language Refusal	2			
Business or other inappropriate number		294		9.6
Unassigned, wrong number, etc.		1304		42.6
No answer after 5+ calls		197		6.4
No resolution by end of study period		161		5.3
Number not used		15		0.5
TOTAL NUMBERS SAMPLED		3058		100.0

TABLE 3

REPRESENTATIVENESS OF FALL 1986 SAMPLE BY REGION OF STATE
Percent distribution by region

	1980 CENSUS	UNWEIGHTED		WEIGHTED		
		PANEL	RDD	PANEL	RDD	TOTAL
Panhandle	6	7	7	6	9	7
Southwest	9	11	14	9	9	9
South Central	13	16	15	13	13	13
Omaha Area	34	32	28	34	33	33
Southeast	24	24	25	24	23	24
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100

TABLE 4

REPRESENTATIVENESS OF SAMPLE BY AGE AND SEX
Percent Distribution in age and sex categories

Category	CENSUS ESTIMATE	WEIGHTED BY NO. OF ADULTS		WEIGHTED BY PWATE		
		Panel	RDD	Panel	RDD	TOTAL
AGE:						
Under 35	36	27	39	31	44	36
35 - 49	24	32	26	26	21	24
50 - 64	20	23	19	22	17	20
65 +	19	19	17	21	17	19
SEX:						
MALES	48	47	44	48	48	48
FEMALES	52	53	56	52	52	52

TABLE 5

APPROXIMATE SAMPLING ERROR OF PERCENTAGES BY SELECTED SAMPLE SIZE (Expressed in Percentages).*

Reported Percentages	Full Sample N=1872	75% Sample N=1404	50% Sample N=936	25% Sample N=468	10% Sample N=187
50	2.27	2.62	3.20	4.56	7.17
30 or 70	2.08	2.40	2.94	4.14	6.57
20 or 80	1.81	2.09	2.56	3.62	5.73
10 or 90	1.36	1.57	1.92	2.72	4.30
5 or 95	0.99	1.14	1.40	1.97	3.12

*For most items the changes are 95 in 100 that the actual value lies within a range equal to the reported percentage, plus or minus the sampling error figure given in the table. These are only approximate estimates as the use of weights in the sample will affect specific estimates in an unknown manner.

TABLE 6

COST OF THE SURVEY

Secretarial-Typing	816.43
Coding-Clerical	7,621.14
Programming	1,800.00
Office Supplies and Postage	933.62
Interviewers	20,728.55
Field Supervison	1,130.08
Telephone charges	9,840.15
Tracking	1,222.51
Total Cost	44,092.48
Cost per interview (44,092.48/1872)	23.55

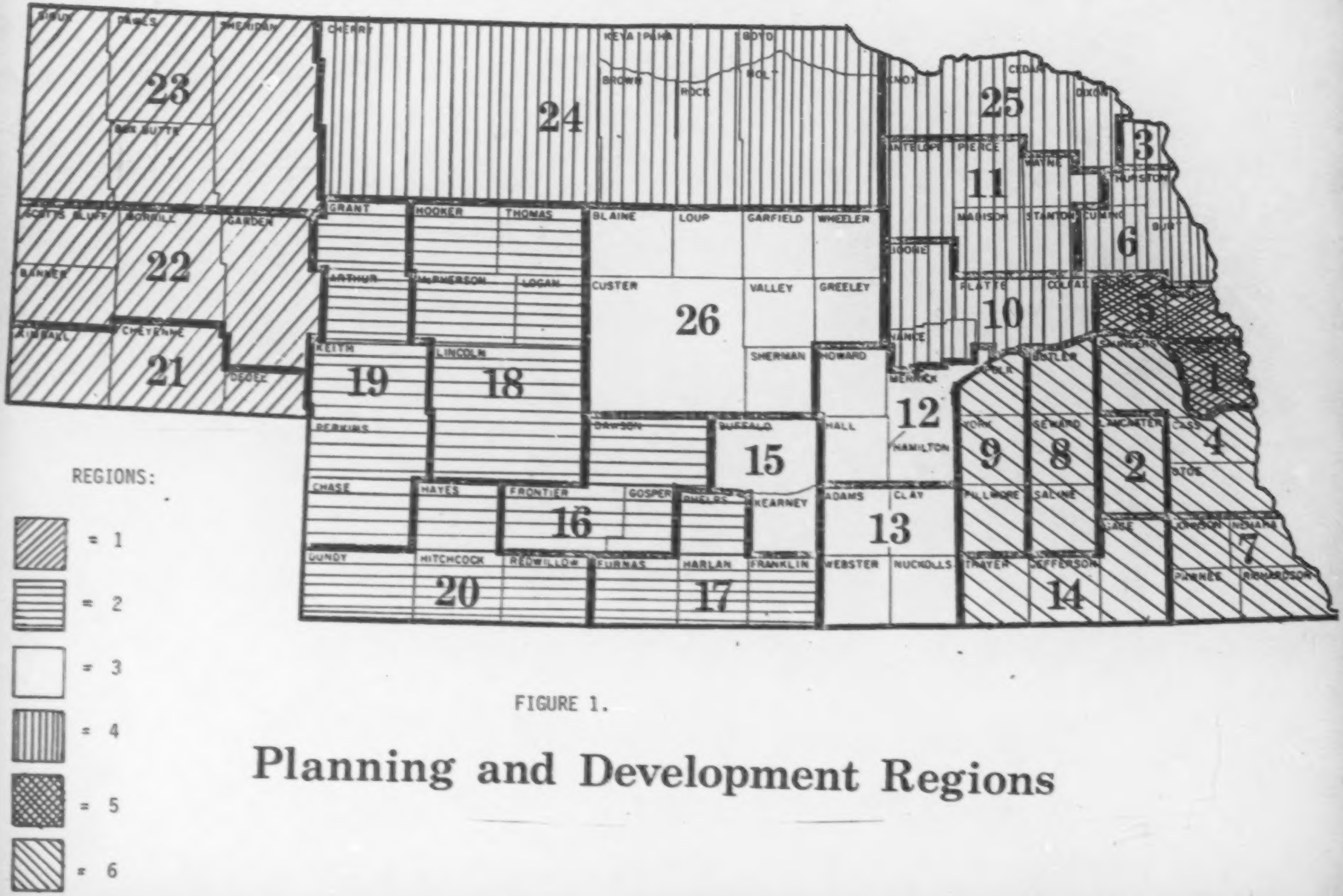
SIOUX
DAWES
SHERIDAN
23
BOX BUTTE
CHERRY
24
KEYA PAHA
BOYD
BROWN
ROCK
HOLT
KNOX
CEDAR
DIXON
25
3
ANTELOPE
PIERCE
WAYNE
11
THURSTON
MADISON
STANTON
CUMING
BURT
6
SCOTTS BLUFF
MORRILL
GARDEN
22
BANNER
GRANT
HOOKER
THOMAS
BLAINE
LOUP
GARFIELD
WHEELER
BOONE
ARTHUR
McPHERSON
LOGAN
CUSTER
26
VALLEY
GREELEY
PLATTE
COLFAX
10
5
NANCE
KIMBALL
CHEYENNE
21
DEUEL
KEITH
19
LINCOLN
18
SHERMAN
HOWARD
MERRICK
POLK
BUTLER
SAUNDERS
1
12
PERKINS
DAWSON
BUFFALO
15
HALL
HAMILTON
YORK
9
SEWARD
8
LANCASTER
2
CASS
4
OTOE
CHASE
HAYES
FRONTIER
16
GOSPER
PHELPS
KEARNEY
ADAMS
CLAY
13
FILLMORE
SALINE
GAGE
JOHNSON
NEMAHA
7
DUNDY
HITCHCOCK
20
RED WILLOW
FURNAS
HARLAN
17
FRANKLIN
WEBSTER
NUCKOLLS
THAYER
JEFFERSON
14
PAWNEE
RICHARDSON
REGIONS:
▨ = 1
▤ = 2
☐ = 3
▥ = 4
▩ = 5
▧ = 6

FIGURE 1.

Planning and Development Regions

APPENDIX A

PROSPECTUS

NEBRASKA ANNUAL SOCIAL INDICATORS SURVEY (NASIS)

PROSPECTUS 1986

Bureau of Sociological Research
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Alan Booth

and

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Bureau Co-Directors

WHAT IS IT?

The Nebraska Annual Social Indicators Survey (NASIS) is an omnibus survey of the quality of life in the state. NASIS is a product of the Bureau of Sociological Research of the University of Nebraska-Lincoln working in collaboration with state agencies and other educational and research organizations. Each year (beginning in 1977) a representative sample of Nebraskans is interviewed by telephone about the environment, housing, health, recreation, occupation, education, family life, and other matters that reflect the quality of life they experience. The data are used by a variety of organizations for policy and program planning and by faculty and students at the University of Nebraska for research. In addition, NASIS data from trend and panel surveys are used to monitor change in quality of life. After each year's survey, reports are prepared and made available for general use.

HOW IS IT FINANCED?

The Nebraska Annual Social Indicators Surveys are financed jointly by the University of Nebraska-Lincoln and by State agencies who wish to include questions on the survey. Some public agencies and University Departments buy time on the survey on a once-only or over-time basis. The remainder of the funding comes from the University as an extension of its objectives of providing research and service to the State.

HOW IS IT ORGANIZED?

The Bureau of Sociological Research conducts the study and has final responsibility for the organization and structure of the survey and produces reports under its name. Public agencies and University Departments, however, play an integral role in planning each survey. The NASIS Advisory Committee, consisting of representatives from State and local agencies, University Departments and other Nebraska Colleges and Universities, is active in planning the details of each survey including sampling design, questionnaire development, field work, data analysis, and report preparation. Contact is maintained by phone, mail, meetings, and workshops. These serve: (1) to advise members of our progress; (2) to obtain the benefit of their thinking on the project; and (3) to devise ways in which the survey might be more fully utilized by policy, program, and research organizations. The committee serves in an advisory capacity, but does not have authority to direct the policies and procedures of the project. Members of the Advisory Committee are listed below. Those marked with an asterisk (*) have bought time or access to the data.

State of Nebraska

- *Division on Alcoholism, Nebraska Department of Public Institutions
- *Division of Health Systems Planning, Nebraska Department of Health
- *Division of Research and Statistics, Nebraska Department of Public Welfare
- Nebraska Commission on Aging
- *Nebraska Commission on Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice
- *Nebraska Department of Economic Development
- *Nebraska Department of Energy
- *Nebraska Department of Health
- *Nebraska Department of Labor
- *Department of Public Institutions
- *Department of Social Services
- *Nebraska Game and Parks Commission
- Nebraska State Office of Planning and Programming
- Nebraska Technical Assistance Agency
- *Planning and Research, State Department of Education

University of Nebraska:

- *Actuarial Science Department, Lincoln
- *Agricultural Economics, Lincoln
- Agricultural Experiment Station, Lincoln
- Agricultural Extension Service, Lincoln
- *Bureau of Business Research, Lincoln
- *Center for Applied Urban Research, Omaha
- Regional Planning Department, Lincoln
- *Cooperative Extension Service, Lincoln
- *Gerontology Program, Omaha
- *Department of Health, Physical Education and Recreation
- NETV
- *Health Education, Lincoln
- Human Development and the Family, Lincoln
- Institute of Agriculture and Natural Resources, Lincoln
- *Political Science Department, Lincoln
- *Sociology Department, Lincoln and Omaha
- *University of Mid-America, Lincoln

Other

- Boys Town Center for the Study of Youth Development
- Creighton University, Sociology Department

Public organizations interested in becoming a member of the Advisory Committee should call the NASIS Study Director about becoming a member. Those who do not wish to be on the Advisory Committee but wish to remain informed about NASIS should call the Bureau of Sociological Research and request to be placed on the mailing list.

WHAT DATA ARE COLLECTED?

Part of the survey varies from year to year. Some agencies only purchase items on one survey. They appear one year only. Other agencies buy the same items year after year in order to assess change. Such items appear many times.

The data gathered by each survey thus vary from year to year. There is, however, a core of quality of life items that appears on each survey. These items were selected in consultation with the Advisory Committee to meet two criteria: (1) provide information of most use for policy formation at the state and local level; and (2) provide maximum comparability with other social indicators data banks.

HOW IS THE STUDY DESIGNED?

The sampling frame and procedures are based on techniques used extensively by the major national survey research centers. They are designed to provide the best quality data possible. Probability procedures are used to permit accurate estimation of sampling errors and to minimize problems associated with sampling bias.

Definition of Population to be Sampled

The sample is drawn from a population consisting of non-institutionalized persons residing in the State of Nebraska during the survey period living in households with telephones. Persons under 18 years of age, persons in custodial institutions and on military reservations, transient visitors to the state, and persons without telephones are excluded from the sampling universe. The sample is designed to be used both as a sample of individuals drawn from the population of individuals and a sample of households. Household information is obtained and the respondents in the sample provide information on other household members.

Sampling Technique

The sampling technique used by NASIS is Random Digit Dialing (RDD). This technique has been carefully evaluated for its validity. NASIS 1977 included both a sample chosen by random digit dialing and one chosen by conventional area probability techniques using interviews conducted in person. Extensive comparison of the results of the two sampling and interviewing techniques demonstrated that the RDD technique produces results of comparable quality and representativeness to conventional sampling procedures but at significantly lower cost.

The basic logic of an RDD sample is very simple. Within each three-digit exchange in the survey area, four-digit suffixes are selected randomly from all possible four-digit numbers. Every number, including unassigned, unlisted, previously assigned, and newly assigned numbers has an equal probability of inclusion in the sample. An equal number of four-digit numbers is selected from each prefix, these numbers are good in proportion to the population within that exchange and a self-weighted simple random sample results. This procedure overcomes the problems inherent in getting telephone numbers from directories: that directories are often compiled twelve or more months before interviewing takes place and that unlisted numbers are excluded.

Interviewing

All interviewing is done on the telephone by experienced, professional interviewers. The interviewing takes place from the offices of the Bureau of Sociological Research from September through November of each year. This procedure makes possible a high degree of quality control as all interviewers are centrally located and are closely supervised.

Sample Size

The sample typically consists of 1800 respondents, although in the Spring of 1984 the sample consisted of 900 people. The sampling error for a sample size of 1800 is 2.4 percent at the 95 percent confidence level. The design is based on an acceptable level of error for regional subsamples based on the proportion of the population in the smallest region when the State is divided into six or fewer regions. When divided into six regions, the smallest region would contain not less than 4 percent of the State's population (approximately 72 respondents in a sample of 1800). Around ± 12 percent accuracy at the 95 percent confidence level is defined as the acceptable tolerance limit for this size subsample. The six regions are the planning areas used most extensively by State agencies for programmatic purposes.

Sample Components-The Trend and the Panel Surveys

NASIS is designed to serve two functions: first, to provide contemporary data on single years and, secondly, to provide a picture of changes in quality of life in the State. To that end, NASIS has two components, a trend and a panel segment.

The NASIS study design calls for using the 1977 respondents as the basis for a panel. These respondents have been recontacted every two years (1979, 1981, 1983, 1985) and will be recontacted until they leave the population through death or migration, refuse to participate any longer, or cannot be located after a residential move. The panel is used both to describe conditions in the current year and to describe changes over time. On each even numbered year (1978, 1980, 1982, 1984, 1986) a new sample of respondents is drawn using Random Digit Dialing sampling procedures. For the Fall 1986 the respondents will consist of a cross-sectional selection of the population chosen by Random Digit Dialing.

Other Design Considerations

A. Special subsamples within the general frame. It may be that a user does not want information on all respondents but only a clearly specified subpopulation. Provisions can be made in the design to interview either a random segment of the total or a systematically selected segment based upon respondent characteristics. The cost per minute of survey time would be adjusted in these cases.

B. Additional interviews added to increase subsample size for a special study area. Provisions are made within the design for oversampling either persons in certain geographical areas or possessing certain characteristics (e.g., Mexican-Americans or inhabitants of a certain county). Some oversampling will involve a straightforward extension of the sampling design and can be done with minimal additional expense beyond the per unit cost. Additional interviewing involving new sampling procedures or screening designs would have to be integrated at considerable additional per unit cost.

C. Coding of geographical location of respondent. A complex location code will be included on each respondent's record to permit subdivision of the sample into any kind of regional configuration that may be developed. This will permit flexibility in the present climate of controversy over regional delineation of the state.

D. Confidentiality of responses. No user of the data, either within or outside of the University, shall have access to the names and addresses of the respondents. This information will be held in complete confidence by the Bureau of Sociological Research and will only be used to find respondents from one year to the next and to verify the work of the interviewers.

WHAT DOES IT COST TO USE NASIS?

There are two ways an organization may make use of the Nebraska Annual Social Indicators Survey. One is to buy questions on the survey and thus to specify the data they want to be gathered. The other is to buy access to the data collected without adding additional questions.

Buying Access to the Data

Organizations who wish access to the data without adding questions to the survey may buy either single questions or entire data sets.

Organizations or individuals buying access to the data may buy access to individual questions for $10.00 each or may gain access to all unrestricted items through purchase of a data set for $500.00. Frequency distributions on all purchased items will be provided. Computer charges for additional analysis will be billed at cost plus 20 percent. Programmer-analyst time is $20.00 per hour and statistical consultation is available for $40.00 per hour. Organizations may provide their own tapes or the Bureau of Sociological Research can provide tapes for $35.00 per tape.

Buying Questions on the Survey

Organizations may purchase items on NASIS at $2,250 per minute of interview time, based on a sample size of 1800. Purchasers of questions on only half the sample will pay $1,125 per minute. The time for a set of items is established by a pre-test conducted by NASIS staff. This charge rate assumes that most of the items are precoded into numeric categories. Items that require post-interview coding of open-ended answers will be billed at a higher rate to reflect the coding costs. Several coding options are available. In return for the fee, organizations receive the responses to their own as well as 20 other questions from a random sample of at least 1800 Nebraskans plus limited cross-tabular analysis of their data.

If an organization elects to have the Bureau of Sociological Research analyze the data, they will receive frequency distributions on the items they have purchased plus any 20 items they choose from the core. In addition, they receive cross-tabular analyses of their data. Total number of cross-tabulations provided will be limited to three two-way tables for each purchased item (or the equivalent). Creation of scales or indeces from items, or extensive transformations of purchased or demographic items will involve an extra charge. Additional programmer-analyst time will be billed at $20.00 per hour. Computer charges over and above the basic frequencies and cross-tabulations will be billed at cost plus 20 percent. Access to additional core questions may be purchased for $10.00 per item. Access to the entire set of unrestricted items is available through the purchase of a data set for $500.00.

If an organization elects to do their own analysis, they will receive a data set containing purchased items plus any 20 items they choose from the core. Frequency distributions of these items are also provided. Organizations may supply their own tape or NASIS can provide one for $35.00. Additional core questions may be added to the data set for $10.00 per item or the remainder of the core and unrestricted items may be purchased for $500.00

User Obligations, Rights and Safeguards

City, State, Region, and other public service agencies along with other University Departments that purchase items in the trend or panel study have exclusive use of the items (not core items) they purchase for one year from the time they receive the data analysis, or until they publish their report, whichever is earlier. However, the items may be used by faculty and students for training purposes or to prepare scientific papers. Permission is to be obtained from the purchasing agency if such papers are to be read or published during an agency's exclusive use period.

Agencies may purchase core and other data analysis not under exclusive contract at any time. All users must file, in writing with the Study Director, a description of the analysis they intend to undertake. Data and analysis will not be sold to another agency to work on the same problem for a period of one year, or until the report is completed (if less than a year) or the agency waives such rights. Agencies must acknowledge the use of Nebraska Annual Social Indicators Survey data in all reports for which it is used as follows:

> The data were collected as part of the Nebraska Annual Social Indicators Survey conducted by the Bureau of Sociological Research, University of Nebraska-Lincoln. The Bureau of Sociological Research assumes no responsibility for the the views or interpretations contained herein. A detailed description of the way in which the data were collected is contained in the booklet, "Nebraska Annual Social Indicators Survey," which may be obtained by writing the Study Director, Nebraska Annual Social Indicators Survey University of Nebraska-Lincoln, Lincoln, Nebraska, 68588.

The Bureau of Sociological Research must receive two copies of all reports published using NASIS data.

WILL NASIS FINDINGS BE PUBLISHED?

Following each survey a series of short reports (3 to 10 pages) will be released on topics of general interest to the citizens of the state as well as on topics of interest to the policy makers, administrators, and researchers in special areas. The topics selected depend on the interest and support of local participating agencies. Each report includes a section devoted to the implications of study findings for public policy. The reports are not in-depth analyses. Those requiring a more detailed analysis are encouraged to purchase same. A list of the reports available from the 1982, 1983, 1984 and 1985 survey years are listed on the last pages of the Prospectus. A list of reports from earlier years is available on request. They may be ordered from the Bureau of Sociological Research.

To maximize the utilization of the data, it is possible for interested agencies to contract with the Bureau of Sociological Research for mini-workshops in which members of an agency meet with a NASIS staff member. The first part of the workshops might consist of a general report on the implications of the study for policy. This would be followed by the identification of specific issues, questions and areas of policy formation in which the results of the study might constitute significant input. Subsequent discussion could focus on the means (staff meetings, committee hearings, etc.) whereby these results might be utilized. Depending on the outcome of the meeting, subsequent analysis and interpretation could be undertaken.

If you have any questions about how NASIS can be used by your organization, please contact Alan Booth or David Johnson. The NASIS staff is available to meet with you to discuss your data requirements and the cost and suitability of meeting them with NASIS data.

Bureau of Sociological Research
University of Nebraska-Lincoln
(402) 472-3672

REPORTS FROM 1982, 1983, 1984 AND 1985 NASIS SURVEYS

NASIS-82:

No.	Title
1	Designs, Procedures, Instruments and Forms for the 1982 NASIS. Helen A. Moore. Price: $7.50.
2	Attitudes Toward Social Security. Warren Luckner. Price: $1.25.
3	Community Colleges and Higher Education. Helen A. Moore. Price: $1.00.
4	The Status of Older Nebraskans. Jane C. Ollenburger and the Bureau of Sociological Research. Price: $1.50.
5	Social Responses to Scarcity. Alan Booth. Price: $1.00.
6	A Look at Nebraskans' Favorite Outdoor Recreational Activities. David R. Johnson and Laurie K. Scheuble. Price: $.75.
7	Social Security and Government Spending: The Elderly Speak Out. Jane C. Ollenburger and the Bureau of Sociological Research. Price: $.75.
8	Support for Programs Related to Alcohol Problems. Helen A. Moore. Price: $.75.
9	Nebraskans and Health Risks: Social Indicators of Health Status. Stephanie L. Shanks and Richard L. Meile. Price: $.75.
10	Nebraskans' Views on Public Welfare Issues. Carol Moats Tomer and Mary Olsen, Nebraska Department of Public Welfare. Price: $.75.
11	The New Religious Right: An Examination of the Value Dislocation Hypothesis. Helen A. Moore and Hugh P. Whitt. Price: $1.00.
12	Risk Factors and Utilization of Physician and Hospital Services. Richard L. Meile and Stephanie L. Shanks. Price: $.75.

NASIS-83:

No.	Title
1	Designs, Procedures, Instruments and Forms for the 1983 NASIS. Helen A. Moore. Price: $7.50.
2	Effects of the Recession on Nebraskans. Alan Booth. Price: $1.00.
3	Nebraskans Attitudes on Taxing and Spending: An Examination of the 'More for Less' Paradox. Susan Welch. Price: $1.00.
4	Angling in Nebraska. Gene Zuerlein and Helen A. Moore. Price: $1.50.

NASIS-84:

No.	Title
1	Designs, Procedures, Instruments and Forms for the 1984 NASIS. David R. Johnson. Price: $7.50.
2	Nebraskans View Their University. Alan Booth. Price: $.75.
3	Participation of Nebraskans in Voluntary Groups. David R. Johnson and Laurie K. Scheuble. Price: $1.00.
4	Nebraskans Views on Regulating Health Care Charges. Keith J. Mueller and John C. Comer. Price: $.75.
5	Nebraskans View Their Legislature. Susan Welch. Price: $1.00. (released May 1986)

NASIS-85:

No.	Title
1	Designs, Procedures, Instruments and Forms for the 1985 NASIS. David R. Johnson. Price: $7.50.
2	How Nebraska Farmers View Their Financial Future. David R. Johnson. Price: $1.00.
3	Nebraska Families: Status Report, 1985. Lynn K. White. Price: $1.00.
4	How Nebraskans View the Agricultural Downturn. Brenda S. Fergen. Price: $1.00. (released May 1986)

APPENDIX B

INTERVIEW SCHEDULE
AND
COVER SHEET

FALL 1986 NASIS COVER SHEET
BUREAU OF SOCIOLOGICAL RESEARCH

INTERVIEWER'S INITIALS & NUMBER
FOR COMPLETED INTERVIEW: ____________

ASK THE PERSON ANSWERING THE PHONE:

Is this telephone number (GIVEN NUMBER)? NO YES

IF NO, ASK: What number is this? (FILL IN NUMBER) ____________________

IF YES, READ THE FOLLOWING TO RESPONDENT:

Hello, I'm ____________________, an interviewer for the University of Nebraska with the Bureau of Sociological Research. We are interviewing people 18 years of age or older in the state of Nebraska about their opinions and characteristics so we can find out more about how Nebraskans think, feel, and live. Your phone number was picked at random. I would like you to help me out by telling me the people 18 years of age or older living at your residence.

(WIFE) 1. ____________________ RES.
(HUSBAND) 2. ____________________ RES.
3. ____________________ RES.
4. ____________________ RES.
5. ____________________ RES.
6. ____________________ RES.

USE THE SELECTION TABLE ON THE LABEL TO DETERMINE WHOM TO INTERVIEW. ASK THE PERSON ANSWERING THE PHONE IF YOU CAN SPEAK TO THE SELECTED INDIVIDUAL. IF SELECTED PERSON IS NOT AT HOME, ASK WHEN YOU CAN CALL BACK.

CALL RECORD

CALL NUMBER	INTER- VIEWER	HOUR OF DAY	DATE	DAY OF WEEK	RESULTS
1					
2					
3					
4					
5					

IF INTERVIEW IS TAKEN, ATTACH COVER SHEET TO INTERVIEW AND RETURN TO YOUR SUPERVISOR.
IF NO INTERVIEW IS TAKEN, COMPLETE NONINTERVIEW FORM (ON BACK) AND RETURN TO YOUR SUPERVISOR.

NONINTERVIEW FORM

FILL OUT AT FINAL RESOLUTION OF EACH COVER SHEET FOR WHICH NO INTERVIEW WAS OBTAINED. CHECK ONE:

☐ BUSINESS
☐ UNASSIGNED NUMBER
☐ NO ANSWER AFTER FIVE CALLBACKS
☐ COULD NOT FIND DESIGNATED RESPONDENT AT HOME AFTER MAXIMUM CALLS
☐ REFUSAL BY PERSON ANSWERING TELEPHONE--SEX: MALE ☐ FEMALE ☐
☐ REFUSAL BY DESIGNATED RESPONDENT
☐ OTHER: SPECIFY BELOW
IN SPACE BELOW, GIVE DETAILS OF THE NONINTERVIEW

COMMENTS ON THE INTERVIEW

Record any comments on any of the questions, additional open-ended responses, etc., on the chart below.

ITEM NUMBER	COMMENT

INTERVIEWER THUMBNAIL SKETCH

Record a short description of how the interview went. (COMPLETE FOR ALL INTERVIEWS).

FALL 1986 NASIS
PANEL COVER SHEET
BUREAU OF SOCIOLOGICAL RESEARCH

INTERVIEWER'S INITIALS & NUMBER
FOR COMPLETED INTERVIEW: ______________

NEW ADDRESS:

NEW PHONE:

ASK THE PERSON ANSWERING THE PHONE:

May I speak to (RESPONDENT)

IF RESPONDENT NOT AVAILABLE, ASK:

Does (RESPONDENT) live at this number?

☐ YES. FILL OUT CALL BACK FORM AND SET ASIDE.

☐ NO. CHECK THAT YOU HAVE DIALED THE CORRECT NUMBER. IF YOU HAVE, TURN TO THE TRACKING SHEET AND TRY TO DISCOVER IF RESPONDENT HAS EVER LIVED AT THIS NUMBER AND WHERE RESPONDENT CAN BE REACHED.

WHEN RESPONDENT IS ON THE LINE, READ:

Hello, I'm ______________________, an interviewer for the University of Nebraska with the Bureau of Sociological Research. You may remember, we interviewed you a year or two ago about your opinions so we could find out more about people in our state. Just last month we sent you a letter about our plans to interview you again to see how things have changed. I would like you to help me out by answering some questios.

CALL RECORD

CALL NUMBER	INTER-VIEWER	HOUR OF DAY	DATE	DAY OF WEEK	RESULTS
1					
2					
3					
4					
5					

NONINTERVIEW FORM

FILL OUT AT FINAL RESOLUTION OF EACH COVER SHEET FOR WHICH NO INTERVIEW WAS OBTAINED. CHECK ONE:

TRACKING INFORMATION:

☐ SAME ADDRESS AND TELEPHONE NUMBER AS PREVIOUSLY
☐ OTHER. ATTACH TRACKING SHEET

NONINTERVIEW INFORMATION:

☐ REFUSAL BY THE RESPONDENT. SPECIFY BELOW
☐ COULD NOT FIND RESPONDENT AT HOME AFTER MAXIMUM CALL BACKS. SPECIFY BELOW
☐ COULD NOT LOCATE RESPONDENT. ATTACH TRACKING SHEET
☐ DECEASED
☐ OTHER. SPECIFY BELOW

IN SPACE BELOW, GIVE DETAILS OF THE NONINTERVIEW

COMMENTS ON THE INTERVIEW

Record any comments on any of the questions, additional open-ended responses, etc., on the chart below.

ITEM NUMBER	COMMENT

INTERVIEWER THUMBNAIL SKETCH

Record a short description of how the interview went. (COMPLETE FOR ALL INTERVIEWS.)

FALL 1986 NASIS QUESTIONNAIRE (PRINTER VERSION)

Question Number 1

ENTER INTERVIEW TYPE CODE FROM COVER SHEET LABEL:

(1;9-12)

Question Number 2

First, I would like to know who lives there, excluding temporary visitors and a little about each person.
Lets start with you.
Could I have your first name?

(1;13)

Question Number 3

RECORD RESPONDENTS SEX:

1 Male
2 Female
3 DK
4 REF

(1;14)

Question Number 4

How are you related to the principal income earner in your household?

1 Principal Income Earner (P.I.E.)
2 Spouse of P.I.E.
3 Child of P.I.E.
4 Relative of P.I.E.
5 Other
6 DK
7 REF

(1;15)

Question Number 5

Are you married, never married, divorced, widowed, or separated?

1 Married
2 Never Married
3 Divorced
4 Widowed
5 Separated
6 Married, Living Apart
7 DK
8 REF

(1;16)

Question Number 6

What was your age on your last birthday?

98 DK
99 REF

(1;17-20)

Question Number 7

How many years of schooling have you completed?

29 DK
30 REF

(1;21-24)

Question Number 8
IF YEARS OF SCHOOLING BETWEEN 8 AND 12 ASK:
Do you have a high school diploma or GED Certificate?

1 Yes
2 No
3 DK
4 REF
(1;25)

Question Number 9
IF YEARS OF SCHOOLING OVER 12 ASK:
Do you have any college degrees?
IF YES, ASK:
What degree or degrees?
1 No Degree
2 High School Degree
3 Associate or Junior College (L.P.N.)
4 Bachelor's (R.N.)
5 Graduate Degree
6 DK
(1;26) 7 REF

Question Numbers 10, 19, 28, 37, 46, 55
(27)(42)(57)(72)(2;17)(32)
IF NO MORE IN HOUSEHOLD, PRESS ENTER

What is the first name of the next person living in the household?

Question Number 11, 20, 29, 38, 47, 56
(28)(43)(58)(73)(2;18)(33)
Is this person male or female?

1 Male
2 Female
3 DK
4 REF

Question Number 12, 21, 30, 39, 48, 57
(29)(44)(59)(74)(2;19)(34)
How is (he/she) related to the principal income earner in your household?

1 Principal Income Earner (P.I.E.)
2 Spouse of P.I.E.
3 Child of P.I.E.
4 Relative of P.I.E.
5 Other
6 DK
7 REF

Question Number 13, 22, 31, 40, 49, 58
(30-3)(45-8)(60-3)(75-8)(2:20-3)(35-8)
What was (his/her) age on (his/her) last birthday?

98 DK
99 REF

Question Number 14, 23, 32, 41, 50, 59
(34)(49)(64)(2;9)(24)(39)

(Is he/she) married, never married, divorced, widowed, or separated?

1 Married
2 Never Married
3 Divorced
4 Widowed
5 Separated
6 Married, Living Apart
7 DK
8 REF

Question Number 15, 24, 33, 42, 51, 60
(35)(50)(65)(2;10)(25)(40)

IF THIS PERSON IS MARRIED, ASK:
RECORD IF RESPONDENTS SPOUSE:
1 Respondent's spouse
2 Other
3 DK
4 REF

Question Number 16, 25, 34, 43, 52, 61
(36-9)(51-4)(66-9)(11-4)(26-9)(41-4)

How many years of schooling has (he/she) completed?

29 DK
30 REF

Question Number 17, 26, 35, 44, 53, 62
(40)(55)(70)(2;15)(30)(45)

IF YEARS OF SCHOOLING BETWEEN 8 AND 12 ASK:
Does (he/she) have a high school diploma or GED Certificate?
1 Yes
2 No
3 DK
4 REF

Question Number 18, 27, 36, 45, 54, 63
(41)(56)(71)(2;16)(31)(46)

IF YEARS OF SCHOOLING OVER 12 ASK:
Does (he/she) have any college degrees?
IF YES, ASK:

What degree or degrees?

1 No Degree
2 High School Degree
3 Associate or Junior College (L.P.N.)
4 Bachelor's (R.N.)
5 Graduate Degree
6 DK
7 REF

Question Number 64
(2;47)

In what county do you live?

Question Number 65

Were you born in this county?

1 Yes <---- SKIP TO 68
2 No
3 DK
4 REF
(2;48)

Question Number 66

How many years have you lived here?

NUMBER OF YEARS
98 DK
99 REF
(2;49-52)

Question Number 67

Were you born in Nebraska, another state, or a foreign country?

1 Nebraska
2 Another state
3 Foreign country
4 DK
5 REF
(2;53)

Question Number 68

Do you live on a farm, in open country but not on a farm, or in a town or city?

1 Farm
2 Open country, but not farm
3 Town or City <---- ASK 69 ELSE SKIP TO 70
4 DK
5 REF
(2;54)

Question Number 69

What community do you live in?
(2;55)

Question Number 70

Are you still living in the same residence as you were two years ago?

1 Yes
2 No <---- ASK 71 ELSE SKIP TO 73
3 DK
4 REF
(2;56)

Question Number 71

Two years ago were you living in the same community, the same county, a different county in Nebraska, or in another state?

1 Same community
2 Same county
3 Different county in Nebraska
4 Another state
5 Another country (Foreign country or Territory)
6 DK
(2;57) 7 REF

Question Number 72

How many times have you moved in the last two years? (BY MOVE, WE MEAN TAKE ALL OF ONE'S BELONGINGS AS IF FOR A PERMANENT MOVE.)

NUMBER OF MOVES
98 DK
99 REF

(2;58-61)

Question Number 73

How satisfied are you with (**** county) **** as a place to live in? Would you say you are very satisfied, satisfied, dissatisfied, very dissatisfied, or neither satisfied nor dissatisfied?

1 Very satisfied
2 Satisfied
3 Dissatisfied
4 Very dissatisfied
5 Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied
6 DK
7 REF

(2;62)

Question Number 74

Overall, then, would you say that you like or do not like living in your neighborhood? Do you like it very much, like it somewhat, dislike it somewhat, dislike it very much, or neither like nor dislike it?

1 Like very much
2 Like somewhat
3 Dislike somewhat
4 Dislike very much
5 Neither like nor dislike
6 DK
7 REF

(2;63)

Question Number 75

All things considered, would you say that your community is safer from crime, about as safe, or not as safe as it was two years ago?

1 Safer from crime
2 About as safe
3 Not as safe
4 Did not live in this community two years ago
5 DK
6 REF

(2;64)

Question Number 76

Overall, how satisfied are you with your current financial situation? Would you say very satisfied, satisfied, dissatisfied, very dissatisfied, or neither satisfied nor dissatisfied?

1 Very satisfied
2 Satisfied
3 Dissatisfied
4 Very dissatisfied
5 Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied
6 DK
(2;65) 7 REF

Question Number 77

What about your financial prospects? Do you feel that you are better off this year than you were two years ago at this time, about the same, or worse off?

1 Better
2 Same
3 Worse
4 DK
5 REF
(2;66)

Question Number 78

Taking all things together, how would you say you are these days? Would you say you are very happy, pretty happy, or not too happy?

1 Very happy
2 Pretty happy
3 Not too happy
4 DK
5 REF
(2;67)

Question Number 79

Is someone in your household actively farming or ranching this year?

1 Yes
2 No -¦
3 DK ¦<---- SKIP TO 97
4 REF -¦
(2;68)

Question Number 80

How many acres do you farm?

NUMBER OF ACRES
9998 DK
9999 REF
2;69-72)

Question Number 81

Are these owned by you, leased, or both?

1 Owned
2 Leased
3 Both <---- ASK 82 ELSE SKIP TO 83
4 DK
5 REF
(2;73)

Question Number 82

How many of the **** acres you farm do you lease?

NUMBER OF ACRES
9998 DK
9999 REF
2;74-77)

Question Number 83

How many of the **** acres are irrigated?

NUMBER OF ACRES
9998 DK
(3;9-12) 9999 REF

Question Number 84

How many hogs and cattle do you have?

NUMBER OF HEAD
9998 DK
9999 REF
(3;13-16)

Question Number 85

Do you currently carry any debt on your farm or farm operation?

1 Yes
2 No <---- SKIP TO 87
3 DK
4 REF
(3;17)

Question Number 86

In today's economic climate many farmers have had to make adjustments in their standard of living to get by. Tell me if any of the following has happened in your household within the last two years:

Got behind on repayment of farm debt?

1 Yes
2 No
3 DK
4 REF
(3,18)

Question Number 87

Someone in the household had to take another job to help make ends meet?

1 Yes
2 No
3 DK
4 REF
(3,19)

Question Number 88

Had to sell off land, farm machinery, or other capital assets to meet debts and living expenses?

1 Yes
2 No
3 DK
4 REF
(3;20)

Question Number 89

Had to reduce health or life insurance coverage?

1 Yes
2 No
3 DK
4 REF
(3;21)

Question Number 90

Did not buy seed or other supplies for planting or animals because you could not borrow the money?

1 Yes
2 No
3 DK
(3;22) 4 REF

Question Number 91

Put off dental care, eye exams, or other routine medical exams because you could not afford them?

1 Yes
2 No
3 DK
4 REF
(3;23)

Question Number 92

Put off necessary repairs or maintenance of home because you could not afford it?

1 Yes
2 No
3 DK
4 REF
(3;24)

Question Number 93

How likely is it that you will still be (farming/ranching) five years from now? Would you say it is very likely, somewhat likely, not very likely, or not likely at all?

1 Very likely
2 Somewhat likely
3 Not very likely
4 Not likely at all ---- SKIP TO 95
5 DK
6 REF
(3;25)

Question Number 94

Is this because you may lose your farm, plan to retire, would prefer another line or work, or what?

1 May lose farm
2 Plan to retire
3 Prefer another line of work
4 Other
5 DK
6 REF
(3;26)

Question Number 95

About what percentage of your total family income last year would you say was derived from (farming/ranching)?

PERCENT
101 DK
102 REF
(3;27-30)

Question Number 96

Was your farm owned by your relatives or your (husband's/wife's) relatives before you started farming?

1 Yes
2 No
3 DK
(3;31) 4 REF

Question Number 97

Last week, were you working full-time, part-time, going to school, keeping house, or what?

1 Working full time (35 hours or more)
2 Working part time (1 to 34 hours)
3 With a job, but not at work because of temporary illness, vacation, or strike
4 Unemployed, laid off, looking for work
5 Retired
6 In school
7 Keeping house
8 Other
9 DK
a REF

(3;32-33)

Question Number 98

ASK 98 THROUGH 104 IF RETIRED   ELSE SKIP TO 105
CURRENT AGE OF RESPONDENT = ****

How old were you when you retired?

AGE
98 DK
99 REF

(3;34-37)

Question Number 99

What was the main reason you retired?

1 Employer had mandatory retirement regulation
2 Not well enough to work
3 Retired voluntarily
4 Plant closed/laid off
5 Offered early retirement
6 DK
7 REF

(3;38)

Question Number 100

Looking back on your retirement, are you happy with how it turned out or would you rather be working full or part-time?

1 Happy
2 Rather be working full time
3 Rather be working part time
4 DK
5 REF

(3;39)

Question Number 101

Did your employer provide literature, counselling, or other information to help you prepare for retirement?

1 Yes
2 No -
3 Self-employed <---- SKIP TO 103
4 DK
(3;40) 5 REF -

Question Number 102

Do you think it has been very helpful, somewhat helpful, or not too helpful?

1 Very helpful
2 Somewhat helpful
3 Not too helpful
4 DK
5 REF
(3;41)

Question Number 103

About what percentage of your retirement income comes from social security?

PERCENT
101 DK
102 REF
(3;42-45)

Question Number 104

About what percentage of your retirement income comes from a company pension?

PERCENT
101 DK
102 REF
(3;46-49)

Question Number 105

ASK IF 97 = 6, 7, OR 8

Were you ever employed for as long as one year?

1 Yes <----SKIP TO 108
2 No -¦
3 DK ¦<----SKIP TO 115
4 REF -¦
(3;50)

Question Number 106

How long have you worked at this job?

IF LESS THAN ONE YEAR, ENTER ZERO.

YEARS WORKED
98 DK
99 REF
(3;51-54)

Question Number 107

How long have you worked at this job?

IF LESS THAN ONE YEAR, ENTER ZERO.

YEARS WORKED
98 DK
99 REF

How many months?
(3;55-58)

Question Number 108

What kind of work do (did) you normally do? (OBTAIN JOB TITLE, DUTIES, INDUSTRY, SELF-EMPLOYED OR EMPLOYEE. FOR MILITARY, OBTAIN RANK.)

(3;59)

Question Number 109

SKIP IF NOT CURRENTLY EMPLOYED. 109 THRU 114 ONLY ON TYPES 1 & 4

Does your employer provide adequate literature, counselling, or other information to help you prepare for retirement?

1 Yes
2 No
3 Self-employed
4 DK
5 REF

(3;60)

Question Number 110

Sometimes persons have to settle for a job they are overqualified for because nothing better is available. Are you one of those persons?

1 Yes
2 No
3 DK
4 REF

(3;61)

Question Number 111

Have you ever earned more money at a previous job?

1 Yes
2 No -¦
3 DK ¦<----SKIP TO 113
4 REF -¦

(3;62)

Question Number 112

Why did you leave the higher-paying job?

1 Spouse relocated
2 Laid off
3 Other
4 DK
5 REF

(3;63)

Question Number 113

Does your employer help employees with young children find child care?

1 Yes
2 No
3 Self-employed]<---SKIP TO 115
4 DK
5 REF

(3;64)

Question Number 114

Does your employer help pay for child care?

1 Yes
2 No
3 DK
4 REF

(3;65)

Question Number 115

ASK 115 THRU 119 ONLY IF R MARRIED   ELSE SKIP TO 120

Last week, was your (husband/wife) working full-time, part-time, going to school, keeping house, or what?

1 Working full time (35 hours or more)
2 Working part time (1 to 34 hours)
3 With a job, but not at work because of temporary illness, vacation, or strike
4 Unemployed, laid off, looking for work
5 Retired
6 In school
7 Keeping house
8 Other
9 DK
a REF

(3;66-67)

Question Number 116

ASK IF 115=4,6, 7, OR 8

Was your (husband/wife) ever employed for as long as one year?

1 Yes <----SKIP TO 119
2 No -¦
3 DK ¦<----SKIP TO 120
4 REF -¦

(3;68)

Question Number 117

ASK IF CURRENTLY EMPLOYED   ELSE SKIP TO 120

How long has your (husband/wife) worked at this job?

IF LESS THAN ONE YEAR, ENTER ZERO.

YEARS WORKED
98 DK
99 REF

(3;69-72)

Question Number 118

How long has your (husband/wife) worked at this job?

IF LESS THAN ONE YEAR, ENTER ZERO.

YEARS WORKED
98 DK
99 REF

How many months?

(3;73-76)

Question Number 119

What kind of work (does/did) your (husband/wife) normally do? (OBTAIN JOB TITLE, DUTIES, INDUSTRY, SELF-EMPLOYED OR EMPLOYEE. FOR MILITARY, OBTAIN RANK.)

(3;77)

Question Number 120

Which of the following comes closest to the kind of housing unit you now live in? (READ LIST AND STOP WHEN R. SELECTS UNIT TYPE.)

1 Mobile home
2 Detached single family house
3 Townhouse
4 Apartment
5 Other
6 DK
(3;78) 7 REF

Question Number 121

Do you or some member of your household own your home or are you buying or renting?

1 Own
2 Buying
3 Renting -¦
4 Other ¦<---SKIP TO 123
5 DK ¦
6 REF -¦

(3;79)

Question Number 122

(Do you/Are you) or (does/is) someone else in the household (own/buying) your home?

1 Self
2 Someone else
3 DK
4 REF

(3;80)

Question Number 123

IF R UNDER AGE 60, SKIP TO 191

Not counting bathrooms, hallways, or an unfinished basement, how many rooms do you have in your household?

NUMBER OF ROOMS
98 DK
99 REF

(4;9-12)

Question Number 124

Are there any rooms, such as your bedroom, the kitchen, or the only bathroom that are not on the main floor?

1 No, all rooms on same floor <----SKIP TO 126
2 Bedroom
3 Bathroom
4 Kitchen
5 Bedroom and Bathroom
6 Bedroom and Kitchen
7 Bathroom and Kitchen
8 Bedroom, Kitchen and Bathroom not on main floor
9 DK -¦<---SKIP TO 126
a REF -¦

(4;13-14)

Question Number 125

Is having the (kitchen/bathroom/your bedroom) on a different floor a hardship on you?

1 Yes
2 No
3 DK
4 REF

(4;15)

Question Number 126

Are you letting some home repairs and maintenance go because it is getting too hard to do, because you can't afford to get it done, or both?

1 Getting too hard to do
2 Can't afford to get it done
3 Combination of both
4 No -¦
5 DK ¦<---SKIP TO 128
6 REF -¦

(4;16)

Question Number 127

Do you feel that your home is unsafe in any way because of the repair or maintenance you have had to put off?

1 Yes
2 No
3 DK
4 REF

(4;17)

Question Number 128

Does anyone help you with home maintenance and repair?

1 Yes
2 No -|
3 DK |<---SKIP TO 131
4 REF -|

(4;18)

Question Number 129

Who do you usually get to help you?

1 Spouse
2 Offspring
3 Other relatives
4 Friends or neighbors
5 Commercial service
6 Handiman
7 Church groups
8 Other
9 DK
a REF

(4;19-20)

Question Number 130

Do you pay anything for the help your receive?

1 Yes
2 No
3 DK
4 REF

(4;21)

Question Number 131

Are there household chores which you put off longer than you want to because they are getting too hard to do?

1 Yes
2 No -|
3 DK |<---SKIP TO 141
(4;22) 4 REF -|

Question Number 132

Which Chores do you ordinarily put off?
(ENTER NUMBER OF CHOICES. IF NO OTHERS, ENTER a)

1 Cooking
2 Washing Dishes
3 Dusting
4 Laundry
5 Cleaning Bathroom
6 Putting out garbage
7 Mowing and raking lawn
8 Shoveling walks
9 Other
a NONE/ or NO OTHER

(4;23-4;25-6;27-8;29-30;31-2;33-4;35-6;37-8;39-40)

Question Number 141

Do you get help from anyone with your chores?

1 Yes
2 No -
3 DK <---SKIP TO 143
4 REF -

(4;41)

Question Number 142

Who usually helps you?

1 Spouse
2 Offspring
3 Other relatives
4 Friends or neighbors
5 Meals on Wheels
6 Commercial service
7 Homemaker/Handiman
8 Church groups
9 Other
a DK
b REF

(4;42-43)

Question Number 143

Do you ever have trouble meeting your normal household expenses?

1 Yes
2 No
3 DK
4 REF

(4;44)

Question Number 144

Approximately how much is your monthly payment for heat, lights, and telephone?

AMOUNT IN DOLLARS
997 INAP (INCLUDED IN RENT)
998 DK
999 REF

(4;45-48)

Question Number 145

Do you feel like your (rent/mortgage payment) is more than you can afford

1 Yes
2 No
3 Don't pay rent/mortgage
4 DK
5 REF
(4;49)

Question Number 146

Approximately how much is your monthly (rent/mortgage) payment?

AMOUNT IN DOLLARS
9998 DK
9999 REF
(4;50-53)

Question Number 147

I'm going to mention some services that may be available in your community. Please tell me which ones you have used in the last three months.

Senior Center?

1 Yes
2 No
3 DK
4 REF
(4;54)

Question Number 148

Meals on Wheels/In-home meals?

1 Yes
2 No
3 DK
4 REF
(4;55)

Question Number 149

Handiman?

1 Yes
2 No
3 DK
4 REF
(4;56)

Question Number 150

I'm going to mention some services that may be available in your community. Please tell me which ones you have used in the last three months.

Homemaker?

1 Yes
2 No
3 DK
(4;57) 4 REF

Question Number 151

Home health/visiting nurse?

1 Yes
2 No
3 DK
4 REF
(4;58)

Question Number 152

Senior Transportation?

1 Yes
2 No
3 DK
4 REF
(4;59)

Question Number 153

Adult Day Care?

1 Yes
2 No
3 DK
4 REF
(4;60)

Question Number 154

In the last two years, have you thought of moving?

1 Yes
2 No -¦
3 DK ¦<---SKIP TO 162
4 REF -¦
(4;61)

Question Number 155

What is the main reason you have considered moving?

1 Difficulty getting up and down stairs
2 Can't keep up with maintenance and repairs
3 Too large to take care of
4 Costs too much
5 To be closer to shopping/services
6 To be closer to relatives/friends
7 Don't like the neighborhood
8 Warmer climate
9 Other
a DK
b REF
(4;62-63)

Question Number 156

What type of place would you like to move to?

1 One-story/smaller house
2 Apartment
3 Townhouse
4 Move in with relatives
5 Shared living arrangements
6 Nursing home
7 Retirement community
8 Other
9 DK
a REF
(4;64-65)

Question Number 157

Are there places in your community that would suit your housing needs?

1 Yes
2 No <----ASK 158 ELSE SKIP TO 159
3 DK
4 REF

(4;66)

Question Number 158

How far away would you have to go to find the type of home you need?

MILES
998 DK
999 REF

(4;67-70)

Question Number 159

What price range could you afford?

1 OWN OR BUY: Under $20,000
2 OWN OR BUY: $20,000 to $34,999
3 OWN OR BUY: $35,000 to $49,999
4 OWN OR BUY: $50,000 to $64,999
5 OWN OR BUY: $65,000 to $79,999
6 OWN OR BUY: $80,000 and above
e DK
f REF
7 RENT: Under $150
8 RENT: $150 to $249
9 RENT: $250 to $349
a RENT: $350 to $449
b RENT: $450 to $549
c RENT: $550 to $649
d RENT: $650 and above

(4;71-72)

Question Number 160

Do you plan to move in the next year or two?

1 Yes
2 Maybe
3 No <----ASK 161 ELSE SKIP TO 162
4 DK
5 REF

(4;73)

Question Number 161

What is the main reason you don't plan to move?

1 Too much trouble
2 Too old to move
3 Can't afford to move
4 Would be too far away from friends or relatives
5 Don't want to be a burden
6 Like where I am now
7 Can't find place can afford
8 Can't find place that is handicapped accessible
9 Other
a DK
b REF

(4;74-75)

Question Number 162

Do you usually drive your own car to do your shopping, get to the doctor, or visit friends or relatives?

1 Yes
2 No <----ASK 163 ELSE SKIP TO 164
3 DK
4 REF

(4;76)

Question Number 163

How do you usually get around?

1 Taxi
2 Handibus
3 Public transportation
4 Friends or relatives take me
5 Store has van
6 Walk
7 Wheelchair
8 Don't go
9 Other
a DK
b REF

(4;77-78)

Question Number 164

So far as you know, is there a Senior Center in your area?

1 Yes
2 No -|
3 DK |<---SKIP TO 173
4 REF -|

(4;79)

Question Number 165

Do they serve meals there?

1 Yes
2 No
3 DK
4 REF

(4;80)

Question Number 166

Do you ever go there?

1 Yes
2 No -|
3 DK |<---SKIP TO 173
4 REF -|

(5;9)

Question Number 167

People go to senior centers for different reasons. For each reason I mention, tell me if it is one of the reasons you go to the senior center?

Socialize with others?

1 Yes
2 No
3 DK
4 REF

(5;10)

Question Number 168

Recreation (games or exercise)?

1 Yes
2 No
3 DK
4 REF

(5;11)

Question Number 169

Shopping assistance?

1 Yes
2 No
3 DK
4 REF
(5;12)

Question Number 170

Classes or programs?

1 Yes
2 No
3 DK
4 REF
(5;13)

Question Number 171

To eat a meal?

1 Yes <----ASK 172 ELSE SKIP TO 173
2 No
3 DK
4 REF
(5;14)

Question Number 172

Why do you eat meals there?

1 Can't fix your own meal
2 Can't afford to eat out
3 Like the company of others
4 Cheaper
5 Easier than preparing own meal
6 Lack cooking facilities or equipment doesn't work
7 DK
8 REF
(5;15)

Question Number 173

Do you fix most of your own meals or does someone do it for you?

1 Fix own
2 Someone else
3 DK
(5;16) 4 REF

Question Number 174

Do you usually eat by yourself or do you eat with someone?

1 Alone
2 With someone
3 DK
(5;17) 4 REF

Question Number 175

\ Have you ever needed or thought you needed information or assistance with any of the following?

Income taxes?

1 Yes
2 No
3 DK
4 REF

(5;18)

Question Number 176

Health insurance?

1 Yes
2 No
3 DK
4 REF

(5;19)

Question Number 177

Medicare claim?

1 Yes
2 No
3 DK
4 REF

(5;20)

Question Number 178

Social Security?

1 Yes
2 No
3 DK
4 REF

(5;21)

Question Number 179

Consumer Fraud?

1 Yes
2 No
3 DK
4 REF

(5;22)

Question Number 180

Wills and Estate Planning?

1 Yes
2 No
3 DK
4 REF

(5;23)

Question Number 181

Age discrimination?

1 Yes
2 No
3 DK
4 REF

(5;24)

Question Number 182

Guardianship?

1 Yes
2 No
3 DK
4 REF

(5;25)

Question Number 183

Food Stamps?

1 Yes
2 No
3 DK
4 REF

(5;26)

Question Number 184

Lawsuits?

1 Yes
2 No
3 DK
4 REF

(5;27)

Question Number 185

Nursing Home problems?

1 Yes
2 No
3 DK
4 REF

(5;28)

Question Number 186

Settling estates?

1 Yes
2 No
3 DK
4 REF

(5;29)

Question Number 187

Financial counselling?

1 Yes
2 No
3 DK
4 REF

(5;30)

Question Number 188

Power of Attorney?

1 Yes
2 No
3 DK
4 REF

(5;31)

Question Number 189

Is there anything else for which you have needed information or assistance?

1 Yes
2 No
3 DK
4 REF

(5;32)

Question Number 190

IF YES TO ANY OF 175 THRU 189, ASK 190   ELSE SKIP TO 191

Where would you go for this help?

1 Senior Center
2 Lawyer or other professional
3 Social Worker
4 Friends or relatives
5 Other or two or more of the above
6 DK
7 REF

(5;33)

Question Number 191

SKIP TO 195 IF R NEVER MARRIED

How many times have you been married?

1 Once
2 Twice
3 Three times
4 Four or more times
5 DK
6 REF

(5;34)

Question Number 192

SKIP TO 195 IF R NOT CURRENTLY MARRIED AND LIVING WITH SPOUSE

Taking all things together, how would you describe your marriage? Would you say that your marriage is very happy, pretty happy, or not too happy?

1 Very happy
2 Pretty happy
3 Not too happy
4 DK
5 REF

(5;35)

Question Number 193

How do you feel about the way you can confide in your (husband/wife) and discuss anything that comes up? Do you feel that communication is very good, okay, or not too good?

1 Very good
2 Okay
3 Not too good
4 DK
5 REF

(5;36)

Question Number 194

A lot of people become so upset and dissatisfied with their (husband/wife) that they sometimes think about divorce. Have you felt this way about your marriage in the last two years? (THIS REFERS TO CURRENT MARRIAGE.)

1 Yes
2 No
3 DK
4 REF

(5;37)

Question Number 195

**** **** **** **** **** ****

IF ANY OF THE AGES OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS SHOWN ABOVE ARE UNDER 12, ANSWER YES; OTHERWISE, ANSWER NO.

1 Yes
2 No -¦
3 DK ¦<---SKIP TO 200
4 REF -¦
(5;38)

Question Number 196

Do any of the children in this household regularly receive child care from someone other than a parent or guardian?

1 Yes
2 No -¦
3 DK ¦<---SKIP TO 198
4 REF -¦
(5;39)

Question Number 197

Does this child care normally take place in your own home, at another person's home, at a preschool or child care center, or somewhere else?

1 In own home
2 At another person's home
3 At a preschool or child care center <----SKIP TO 200
4 Somewhere else
5 DK
6 REF
(5;40)

Question Number 198

Are child care services available in your area?

1 Yes
2 No <----ASK 199 ELSE SKIP TO 200
3 DK
4 REF
(5;41)

Question Number 199

Are there any adults in your household who would like to work outside the home, but can't because child care is not available?

1 Yes
2 No
3 DK
4 REF
(5;42)

Question Number 200

What is your religious preference? Is it Protestant, Catholic, Jewish, some other religion, or no religion?

1 Protestant
2 Catholic
3 Jewish
4 None
5 Other
6 DK
7 REF
(5;43)

Question Number 201

Did you happen to attend religious services in the last seven days?

1 Yes
2 No
3 DK
4 REF
(5;44)

Question Number 202

Are there any people you consider to be very close friends of yours who are not relatives?

1 Yes
2 No -|
3 DK |<---SKIP TO 205
4 REF -|
(5;45)

Question Number 203

Do they live nearby?

1 Yes
2 No
3 DK
4 REF
(5;46)

Question Number 204

How often do you talk to them on the phone or visit them?

1 Weekly or more often
2 Monthly
3 Once or twice a year
4 Hardly ever
5 DK
6 REF
(5;47)

Question Number 205

Do you have relatives not living in your home that you feel close to?

1 Yes
2 No -|
3 DK |<---SKIP TO 208
4 REF -|
(5;48)

Question Number 206

Do they live nearby?

1 Yes
2 No
3 DK
4 REF
(5;49)

Question Number 207

How often do you talk to them on the phone or visit them?

1 Weekly or more often
2 Monthly
3 Once or twice a year
4 Hardly ever
5 DK
6 REF
(5;50)

Question Number 208

Some people are members of different organizations such as church groups, unions, or job-related groups, fraternal or civic groups, or recreation groups like bowling or card clubs. Do you belong to any groups or clubs?

1 Yes
2 No -¦
3 DK ¦<---SKIP TO 210
4 REF -¦
(5;51)

Question Number 209

How many do you belong to?

NUMBER
98 DK
99 REF
(5;52-55)

Question Number 210

Generally speaking, do you consider yourself a Democrat, a Republican, an Independent, or what?

1 Democrat
2 Republican
3 Independent
4 Other
5 DK
6 REF
(5;56)

Question Number 211

There are a lot of ways for people to take part in political activities. Some people don't take part at all. Have you voted in the last two years?

1 Yes
2 No
3 DK
4 REF
(5;57)

Question Number 212

Do you ever read "letters to the editor" columns of your local paper?

1 Yes
2 No -¦
3 DK ¦<---SKIP TO 219
4 REF -¦
(5;58)

Question Number 213

Do you recall if you read any about this year's governor's election?

1 Yes
2 No -¦
3 DK ¦<---SKIP TO 219
(5;59) 4 REF -¦

Question Number 214

About how many did you read --

Favoring Boosalis?

NUMBER OF TIMES
998 DK
999 REF

(5;60-63)

Question Number 215

About how many did you read --

Favoring Orr?

NUMBER OF TIMES
998 DK
999 REF

(5;64-67)

Question Number 216

About how many did you read --

Against Boosalis?

NUMBER OF TIMES
998 DK
999 REF

(5;68-71)

Question Number 217

About how many did you read --

Against Orr?

NUMBER OF TIMES
998 DK
999 REF

(5;72-75)

Question Number 218

IF ANY IN 214 TO 217, ASK 218 ELSE SKIP TO 219

Did any arguments in these letters make you more likely to vote for Boosalis, more likely to vote for Orr, or did these letters have no effect?

1 Make more likely to vote for Boosalis
2 Make more like to vote for Orr
3 Have no effect
4 More likely to vote for both candidates
5 DK
6 REF

(5;76)

Question Number 219

Now we want to ask about your participation in outdoor recreational activities.

Within the last twelve months, from October 1985 to the end of September 1986, did you:

Swim outdoors?

1 Yes
2 No
3 DK
4 REF

(5;77)

Question Number 220

Within the last twelve months, from October 1985 to the end of September 1986, did you:

Go camping?

1 Yes
2 No
3 DK
4 REF

(5;78)

Question Number 221

Within the last twelve months, from October 1985 to the end of September 1986, did you:

Go boating?

1 Yes
2 No
3 DK
4 REF

(5;79)

Question Number 222

Within the last twelve months, from October 1985 to the end of September 1986, did you:

Go fishing, that is actually fish and not just go along or watch others catch fish?

1 Yes
2 No
3 DK
4 REF

(5;80)

Question Number 223

ASK ONLY IF SWAM

How satisfied are you with the

Outdoor swimming

facilities you found in Nebraska? Would you say very satisfied, satisfied, dissatisfied, very dissatisfied, or neither satisfied nor dissatisfied?

1 Very satisfied
2 Satisfied
3 Dissatisfied
4 Very dissatisfied
5 Neither satisfied or dissatisfied
6 DID NOT DO IN NEBRASKA
7 DK
(6;9) 8 REF

Question Number 224

ASK ONLY IF CAMPED

How satisfied are you with the

Camping

facilities you found in Nebraska? Would you say very satisfied, satisfied, dissatisfied, very dissatisfied, or neither satisfied nor dissatisfied?

1 Very satisfied
2 Satisfied
3 Dissatisfied
4 Very dissatisfied
5 Neither satisfied or dissatisfied
6 DID NOT DO IN NEBRASKA
7 DK
8 REF

(6;10)

Question Number 225

ASK ONLY IF BOATED

How satisfied are you with the

Boating

facilities you found in Nebraska? Would you say very satisfied, satisfied, dissatisfied, very dissatisfied, or neither satisfied nor dissatisfied?

1 Very satisfied
2 Satisfied
3 Dissatisfied
4 Very dissatisfied
5 Neither satisfied or dissatisfied
6 DID NOT DO IN NEBRASKA
7 DK
8 REF

(6;11)

Question Number 226

ASK ONLY IF FISHED

How satisfied are you with the

Fishing

facilities you found in Nebraska? Would you say very satisfied, satisfied, dissatisfied, very dissatisfied, or neither satisfied nor dissatisfied?

1 Very satisfied
2 Satisfied
3 Dissatisfied
4 Very dissatisfied
5 Neither satisfied or dissatisfied
6 DID NOT DO IN NEBRASKA
7 DK
8 REF

(6;12)

Question Number 227

ASK 227 THRU 229 ONLY IF SWAM

How many days in the last twelve months did you:
Swim outdoors?

DAYS
998 DK
(6;13-16) 999 REF

Question Number 228

Was this more, the same, or less than the year before?

1 More
2 Same
3 Less
4 DK
5 REF

(6;17)

Question Number 229

What percent was at a beach or lake?

PERCENT
101 DK
102 REF

(6;18-21)

Question Number 230

ASK 230 AND 231 ONLY IF CAMPED

How many days in the last twelve months did you:
Camp?

DAYS
998 DK
999 REF

(6;22-25)

Question Number 231

Was this more, the same, or less than the year before?

1 More
2 Same
3 Less
4 DK
5 REF

(6;26)

Question Number 232

ASK 232 AND 233 ONLY IF BOATED

How many days in the last twelve months did you:
Boat?

DAYS
998 DK
999 REF

(6;27-30)

Question Number 233

Was this more, the same, or less than the year before?

1 More
2 Same
3 Less
4 DK
5 REF

(6;31)

Question Number 234

ASK 234 AND 235 ONLY IF FISHED

How many days in the last twelve months did you:
Fish?

DAYS
998 DK
999 REF

(6;32-35)

Question Number 235

Was this more, the same, or less than the year before?

1 More
2 Same
3 Less
4 DK
5 REF

(6;36)

Question Number 236

ASK ONLY IF CAMPED

What percent of your camping was done with a tent rather than a trailer or R.V.?

PERCENT TENT
101 DK
102 REF

(6;37-40)

Question Number 237

ASK ONLY IF BOATED

What percent of your boating was non-power boating?

PERCENT
101 DK
102 REF

(6;41-44) IF 0 PERCENT, SKIP TO 239

Question Number 238

What type of non-power boating did you mostly do?

1 Canoeing
2 Sailing
3 Windsurfing
4 Rowing
5 Other
6 DK
7 REF

(6;45)

Question Number 239

Was your boating in Nebraska, another state, or both?

1 Nebraska
2 Another state
3 Both <----ASK 240 ELSE SKIP TO 241
4 DK
5 REF

(6;46)

Question Number 240

What percent of your boating was outside of Nebraska?

PERCENT OUT OF NEBRASKA
998 DK
999 REF

(6;47-50)

Question Number 241

ASK ONLY IF BOATED AND FISHED

What percent of your boating was for fishing?

PERCENT
101 DK
102 REF

(6;51-54)

Question Number 242

ASK ONLY IF FISHED ELSE SKIP TO 273

Did you fish in Nebraska, another state, or both?

1 Nebraska
2 Another state
3 Both <----ASK 243 ELSE SKIP TO 244
4 DK
5 REF

(6;55)

Question Number 243

What percent was out of Nebraska?

PERCENT
101 DK
102 REF

(6;56-59)

Question Number 244

At the end of the year, would you be willing to participate in a follow-up study by the Nebraska Game and Parks Fisheries Division regarding your catch for the year?

1 Yes
2 No
3 DK
4 REF

(6;60)

Question Number 245

Did you fish in lakes, reservoirs, or ponds?

1 Yes
2 No -|
3 DK |<---SKIP TO 247
4 REF -|

(6;61)

Question Number 246

How many days in the last year was that?

DAYS
998 DK
999 REF

(6;62-65)

Question Number 247

Did you ice fish?

1 Yes
2 No -|
3 DK |<---SKIP TO 249
4 REF -|

(6;66)

Question Number 248

How many days in the last year was that?

DAYS
998 DK
999 REF

(6;67-70)

Question Number 249

Did you fish streams or rivers?

1 Yes
2 No -¦
3 DK ¦<---SKIP TO 273
4 REF -¦
(6;71)

Question Number 250

How many days in the last year was that?

DAYS
998 DK
999 REF
(6;72-75)

Question Number 251

Did you fish in the Missouri River during the last 12 months?

1 Yes
2 No -¦
3 DK ¦<---SKIP TO 254
4 REF -¦
(6;76)

Question Number 252

In which county was that? (GIVE NEAREST TOWN IF CAN'T NAME COUNTY).

(6;77) NAME OF COUNTY

Question Number 253

How many fishing trips to the Missouri River did you make in the last twelve months?

NUMBER OF TRIPS
998 DK
999 REF
(7;9-12)

Question Number 254

Did you fish in the Platte River during the last twelve months?

1 Yes
2 No -¦
3 DK ¦<---SKIP TO 267
4 REF -¦
(7;13)

Question Number 255

ASK IF FISHED ON NORTH PLATTE

Where on the Platte did you fish? Did you fish the North Platte, the South Platte, the Middle Platte, or the Lower Platte?

1 NORTH PLATTE
(7;14) 1 Yes 2 No 3 DK 4 REF
2 SOUTH PLATTE
3 MIDDLE PLATTE (North Platte to Columbus)
4 LOWER PLATTE (Columbus downstream)

Question Number 256

ASK IF FISHED ON SOUTH PLATTE

Where on the Platte did you fish? Did you fish the North Platte, the South Platte, the Middle Platte, or the Lower Platte?

1 NORTH PLATTE
1 Yes 2 No 3 DK 4 REF
2 SOUTH PLATTE
(7;15) 1 Yes 2 No 3 DK 4 REF
3 MIDDLE PLATTE (North Platte to Columbus)
4 LOWER PLATTE (Columbus downstream)

Question Number 257

ASK IF FISHED ON MIDDLE PLATTE

Where on the Platte did you fish? Did you fish the North Platte, the South Platte, the Middle Platte, or the Lower Platte?

1 NORTH PLATTE
1 Yes 2 No 3 DK 4 REF
2 SOUTH PLATTE
1 Yes 2 No 3 DK 4 REF
3 MIDDLE PLATTE (North Platte to Columbus)
(7;16) 1 Yes 2 No 3 DK 4 REF
4 LOWER PLATTE (Columbus downstream)

Question Number 258

ASK IF FISHED ON LOWER PLATTE

Where on the Platte did you fish? Did you fish the North Platte, the South Platte, the Middle Platte, or the Lower Platte?

1 NORTH PLATTE
1 Yes 2 No 3 DK 4 REF
2 SOUTH PLATTE
1 Yes 2 No 3 DK 4 REF
3 MIDDLE PLATTE (North Platte to Columbus)
1 Yes 2 No 3 DK 4 REF
4 LOWER PLATTE (Columbus downstream)
(7;17) 1 Yes 2 No 3 DK 4 REF

Question Number 259

ASK IF FISHED ON NORTH PLATTE ELSE SKIP TO 260

In what county (OR NEAREST CITY) did you fish on the North Platte?

(7;18)

Question Number 260

How many times did you fish on this portion of the Platte last year?

DAYS
998 DK
999 REF
(7;19-22)

Question Number 261

ASK IF FISHED ON SOUTH PLATTE ELSE SKIP TO 263

In what county (OR NEAREST CITY) did you fish on the South Platte?

(7;23)

Question Number 262

How many times did you fish on this portion of the Platte last year?

DAYS
998 DK
(7;24-27) 999 REF

Question Number 263
ASK IF FISHED ON MIDDLE PLATTE ELSE SKIP TO 265
In what county (OR NEAREST CITY) did you fish on the Middle Platte?
(7;28)

Question Number 264

How many times did you fish on this portion of the Platte last year?

DAYS
998 DK
999 REF
(7;29-32)

Question Number 265
ASK IF FISHED ON THE LOWER PLATTE ELSE SKIP TO 267
In what county (OR NEAREST CITY) on the Lower Platte?

(7;33)

Question Number 266

How many times did you fish on this portion of the Platte last year?

DAYS
998 DK
999 REF
(7;34-37)

Question Number 267

Did you fish in the Niobrara River during the last twelve months?

1 Yes
2 No -¦
3 DK ¦<---SKIP TO 270
4 REF -¦
(7;38)

Question Number 268

In which county was that? (GIVE NEAREST TOWN IF CAN'T NAME COUNTY).
(7;39)

Question Number 269

How many fishing trips to the Niobrara River did you make in the last twelve months?

NUMBER OF TRIPS
998 DK
999 REF
(7;40-43)

Question Number 270

Did you fish in the Elkhorn River in the last twelve months?

1 Yes
2 No -¦
3 DK ¦<---SKIP TO 273
4 REF -¦
(7;44)

Question Number 271

In which county was that? (GIVE NEAREST TOWN IF CAN'T NAME COUNTY).
(7;45)

Question Number 272

How many fishing trips to the Elkhorn River did you make in the last twelve months?

NUMBER OF TRIPS
998 DK
999 REF

(7;46-49)

Question Number 273

**** ****
**** ****
**** ****
**** ****
**** ****
**** ****

ENTER THE NAME OF THE FIRST CHILD 6 TO 17 LISTED ABOVE,
STARTING FROM THE TOP. IF NONE, JUST HIT ENTER KEY.
IF NONE, SKIP TO 286

(7;50)

Question Number 274

Because we want information on recreational activities of children, too, I have randomly selected one of your children **** to ask about.

Within the last twelve months, from October 1985 through the end of September 1986, did ****

Swim outdoors?

1 Yes
2 No
3 DK
4 REF

(7;51)

Question Number 275

Within the last twelve months, from October 1985 through the end of September 1986, did ****

Go camping?

1 Yes
2 No
3 DK
4 REF

(7;52)

Question Number 276

Within the last twelve months, from October 1985 through the end of September 1986, did ****

Go boating?

1 Yes
2 No
3 DK
4 REF

(7;53)

Question Number 277

Within the last twelve months, from October 1985 through the end of September 1986, did ****

Go fishing, that is actually fish and not just go along or watch others catch fish?

1 Yes
2 No
3 DK
4 REF

(7;54)

Question Number 278
ASK ONLY IF CHILD SWAM   ELSE SKIP TO 280

How many days did ****

Swim outdoors?

DAYS
998 DK
999 REF

(7;55-58)

Question Number 279

What percent of (his/her) outdoor swimming was at a beach or lake?

PERCENT
101 DK
102 REF

(7;59-62)

Question Number 280
ASK ONLY IF CHILD CAMPED

How many days did ****

Go camping?

DAYS
998 DK
999 REF

(7;63-66)

Question Number 281
ASK ONLY IF CHILD BOATED

How many days did ****

Go boating?

DAYS
998 DK
999 REF

(7;67-70)

Question Number 282
ASK ONLY IF CHILD FISHED   ELSE SKIP TO 286

How many days did ****

Fish in lakes, reservoirs, or ponds?

DAYS
998 DK
999 REF

(7;71-74)

Question Number 283

How many days did ****

Fish in streams or rivers?

DAYS
998 DK
999 REF
(7;75-78)

Question Number 284

How many days did ****

Ice fish?

DAYS
998 DK
999 REF
(8;9-12)

Question Number 285

What percent of (his/her) fishing was with immediate family members?

PERCENT
101 DK
102 REF
(8;13-16)

Question Number 286 286 THRU 339 IN TYPES 3 AND 4 ONLY

Now we have some questions about your library.

Did you happen to use any of the services of the library in your area since last January?

```
1  Yes
2  No  <----SKIP TO 295
3  No library in area <----SKIP TO 340
4  DK   -|<---SKIP TO 295
5  REF  -|
```
(8;17)

Question Number 287

I'm going to mention services your library may offer and for each one I would like you to tell me if you used the service since January.

Did you check out books or magazines?

1 Yes
2 No
3 Don't remember
4 DK
5 REF
(8;18)

Question Number 288

Did you check out recordings, films, video cassettes, or art works?

1 Yes
2 No
3 Don't remember
4 DK
(8;19) 5 REF

Question Number 289

Did you read or use in the library any reference works, directories, or journals to get information you needed?

1 Yes
2 No
3 Don't remember
4 DK
5 REF
(8;20)

Question Number 290

Did you use interlibrary loan service to get materials or information from another library?

1 Yes
2 No
3 Don't remember
4 DK
5 REF
(8;21)

Question Number 291
ASK ONLY IF USED   ELSE SKIP

For each service you used, I would like you to tell me whether the service was excellent, good, okay, or not too good.

Books and magazines?

1 Excellent
2 Good
3 Okay
4 Not too good
(8;22)

Question Number 292
ASK ONLY IF USED   ELSE SKIP

Recordings, films, or art work?

1 Excellent
2 Good
3 Okay
4 Not too good
(8;23)

Question Number 293
ASK ONLY IF USED   ELSE SKIP

Reference works?

1 Excellent
2 Good
3 Okay
4 Not too good
(8;24)

Question Number 294
ASK ONLY IF USED   ELSE SKIP

Interlibrary loan or information service?

1 Excellent
2 Good
3 Okay
4 Not too good
(8;25)

Question Number 295   IF NONE, SKIP TO 303

****   ****
****   ****
****   ****
ENTER NAME OF FIRST CHILD BETWEEN 3 AND 12 IN THE HOUSEHOLD LISTED
(8;26) ABOVE. IF NONE, JUST HIT THE ENTER KEY

Question Number 296

Did **** use any of the services of the library in your area since last January?

1 Yes
2 No -¦
3 DK ¦<---SKIP TO 303
4 REF -¦

(8;27)

Question Number 297

I'm going to mention services your library may offer children. For each one, I would like you to tell me if your child used the service since January.

Children's books?

1 Yes
2 No
3 Don't remember
4 DK
5 REF

(8;28)

Question Number 298

Children's records, tapes, films, and video cassettes?

1 Yes
2 No
3 Don't remember
4 DK
5 REF

(8;29)

Question Number 299

Story hours and/or summer reading program?

1 Yes
2 No
3 Don't remember
4 DK
5 REF

(8;30)

Question Number 300

ASK ONLY IF USED ELSE SKIP

For each service your child used, I would like you to tell me whether the service was excellent, good, okay, or not too good.

Children's books?

1 Excellent
2 Good
3 Okay
4 Not too good

(8;31)

Question Number 301

ASK ONLY IF USED ELSE SKIP

Children's records, tapes, films, and video cassettes?
Children's books?

1 Excellent
2 Good
3 Okay
4 Not too good

(8;32)

Question Number 302

ASK ONLY IF USED ELSE SKIP

Story hours, reading programs?
Children's books?

1 Excellent
2 Good
3 Okay
4 Not too good

(8;33)

Question Number 303

```
****                                      ****

****                                      ****

****                                      ****

****                                      ****

****                                      ****

****                                      ****
```

ARE THERE PERSONS LISTED ABOVE OVER AGE THREE OTHER THAN
****
IF YES ASK QUESTION BELOW. OTHERWISE INDICATE BELOW

Did any other member of your household use any of the services of the library in your area since last January?

```
1  Yes
2  No  ------------------------------------|
3  No other household members over age 3   |<---SKIP TO 312
4  DK                                      |
5  REF ------------------------------------|
```

(8;34)

Question Number 304

What services were used?

Books and magazines?

1 Service used
2 Service not used
3 DK
4 REF

(8;35)

Question Number 305

What services were used?
Recordings, films, or art work?

1 Service used
2 Service not used
3 DK
4 REF

(8;36)

Question Number 306

What services were used?
Reference works?

1 Service used
2 Service not used
3 DK
4 REF

(8;37)

Question Number 307

What services were used?

Information/Interlibrary loan?

1 Service used
2 Service not used
3 DK
4 REF

(8;38)

Question Number 308

What services were used?

Children's books?

1 Service used
2 Service not used
3 DK
4 REF

(8;39)

Question Number 309

What services were used?

Story hours and/or summer reading program?

1 Service used
2 Service not used
3 DK
4 REF

(8;40)

Question Number 310

What services were used?

Children's records, tapes, films, or video cassettes?

1 Service used
2 Service not used
3 DK
(8;41) 4 REF

Question Number 311

IF USED ANY SERVICES, ASK

How do you feel they would rate the services they used? In general, do you think they would rate them excellent, good, okay, or not too good?

1 Excellent
2 Good
3 Okay
4 Not too good

(8;42)

Question Number 312

How long (does it/would it) take you to get to the library in your area?

MINUTES
198 DK
199 REF

(8;43-46)

Question Number 313

Would you say the library in your area is nearly always open at times when you can use it, open some of the times when you can use it, or would you say it is rarely open at times when it is convenient for you to use it?

1 Nearly always open
2 Open part of the time
3 Rarely open
4 DK
5 REF

(8;47)

Question Number 314

Are the library facilities adequate to meet your needs? Enough places to sit, room to shelve all the books, display magazines?

1 Room for books, magazines, and for people to sit
2 Room for books and magazines, but not for people
3 Room for people, but not books and magazines
4 Not enough room for either people, books, or magazines
5 DK
6 REF

(8;48)

Question Number 315

There are a number of new services that some libraries have started and others are thinking about adding. As I mention each one, please tell me whether or not the library in your area has the service. I realize that in some cases you might not know.

A telephone number the patron can call to get information from reference books and directories, and about community services?

1 Yes
2 No ←——ASK 316   ELSE SKIP TO 322
3 DK ←
4 REF

(8;49)

Question Number 316

Would you use a telephone information service if it was available in the library in your area?

1 Yes
2 No -
3 DK <---SKIP TO 322
4 REF -

(8;50)

Question Number 317

Approximately how many times in a year do you think you might use it?

NUMBER OF TIMES
998 DK
999 REF
(8;51-54)

Question Number 318

What would you use it for? (ENTER '5' WHEN DONE.)

1 Information related to work or job training?
2 Information related to school?
3 Information related to home?
4 Can't give specific examples?
5 NO MORE/ NONE / DK / REF
(8;55,56,57,58)

Question Number 322

What about computer equipment and programs for word processing, spread sheets, and so on? Is a computer available in the library in your area?

1 Yes
2 No ←—ASK 323 ELSE SKIP TO 329
3 DK ←
4 REF
(8;59)

Question Number 323

Would you use a computer if it was available in the library in your area?

1 Yes
2 No -¦
3 DK ¦<---SKIP TO 329
4 REF -¦
(8;60)

Question Number 324

Approximately how many times in a year do you think you might use it?

NUMBER OF TIMES
998 DK
999 REF
(8;61-64)

Question Number 325

What would you use it for? (ENTER '5' WHEN DONE.)

1 Work
2 School
3 Home
4 Can't give specific examples
5 NO MORE / NONE / DK / REF
(8;65,66,67,68)

Question Number 329

What about video recordings of dramas, documentaries, historical events, and self improvement courses. Are you able to check out or view video tapes in the library in your area?

1 Yes
2 No <----ASK 330 ELSE SKIP TO 333
3 DK
4 REF
(8;69)

Question Number 330

Would you use video tapes if they were available in the library in your area?

1 Yes
2 No -|
3 DK |<---SKIP TO 333
4 REF -|

(8;70)

Question Number 331

Approximately how many times in a year do you think you might use such a service?

NUMBER OF TIMES
998 DK
999 REF

(8;71-74)

Question Number 332

What would you use it for?

1 Entertainment
2 Information
3 Self-improvement
4 Can't give specific examples
5 DK
6 REF

(8;75)

Question Number 333

Some libraries issue cards that can be used in other libraries in the region or state. Does the library in your area issue such a card?

1 Yes
2 No ←—ASK 334 ELSE SKIP TO 339
3 DK ←
4 REF

(8;76)

Question Number 334

Would you use such a card if it was available from the library in your area?

1 Yes
2 No -|
3 DK |<---SKIP TO 339
4 REF -|

(8;77)

Question Number 335

Approximately how many times in a year do you think you might use such a service?

NUMBER OF TIMES
998 DK
999 REF

(9;9-12)

Question Number 336

What other library would you use it in?

1 Gives specific example
2 Can't give specific example
3 DK
4 REF

(9;13)

Question Number 337

Would you pay a fee for it?

1 Yes
2 No -¦
3 DK ¦<---SKIP TO 339
4 REF -¦

(9;14)

Question Number 338

How much would you be willing to pay?

AMOUNT IN DOLLARS
98 DK
99 REF

(9;15-18)

Question Number 339

Are you aware of any library services for the blind or physically handicapped (such as cassette books or magazines) here in Nebraska?

1 Yes
2 No
3 DK
4 REF

(9;19)

Question Number 340

340 THRU 356 IN TYPES 2 AND 3 ONLY

Recently liability insurance rates have increased greatly. One of the reasons for the increase may be the large claims insurance companies have to pay. Do you favor or oppose a law that would restrict damage settlements to coverage of direct medical expenses and loss of income? Such a law would eliminate awards to cover mental distress, pain, or suffering.

1 Favor
2 Oppose
3 Undecided
4 DK
5 REF

(9;20)

Question Number 341

Do you favor or oppose regulations that would limit the profits insurance companies can derive from selling and servicing liability insurance policies?

1 Favor
2 Oppose
3 Undecided
4 DK
5 REF

(9;21)

Question Number 342

Do you favor or oppose regulations that would limit the fees lawyers can charge?

1 Favor
2 Oppose
3 Undecided
4 DK
(9;22) 5 REF

Question Number 343

Lately there has been a lot of talk about economic development in Nebraska. Economic development can include programs to stimulate local business and programs to attract new business to locate in Nebraska. Which do you think would be more effective -- helping businesses which are already here to grow, or attracting new business to the state?

1 Helping local businesses to grow
2 Attracting new business to the state
3 Neither
4 Both
5 DK
6 REF
(9;23)

Question Number 344

One way to encourage economic development is to give tax breaks to new or expanding businesses. Would you be willing to have a slight increase in your property, income, or sales tax to do this?

1 Yes
2 No
3 DK
4 REF
(9;24)

Question Number 345

Would you be willing to have a slight increase in your taxes to fund other types of economic development programs?

1 Yes
2 No
3 DK
4 REF
(9;25)

Question Number 346

Nebraska is being considered as a regional disposal site for low-level radioactive waste. Some feel that this would mean additional business for Nebraska. Would you favor or oppose having isolated locations in the state serve as disposal sites for low-level radioactive waste?

1 Favor
2 Oppose
3 Undecided
4 DK
5 REF
(9;26)

Question Number 347

Would you favor or oppose a regional disposal site for high level radioactive waste?

1 Favor
2 Oppose
3 Undecided
4 DK
(9;27) 5 REF

Question Number 348

What about trains that go through Nebraska carrying radioactive waste. Do you feel the regulations on them need to be more strict, less strict, or are they just about right?

1 More strict
2 Less strict
3 Just about right
4 DK
5 REF
(9;28)

Question Number 349

How about the nuclear power plants located in Nebraska. Are they safe or do you feel they should be phased out of operation?

1 Safe
2 Phased out
3 DK
4 REF
(9;29)

Question Number 350

Do you think there may be man-made chemicals in the drinking water which could affect your health?

1 Yes
2 No -
3 DK <---SKIP TO 354
4 REF -
(9;30)

Question Number 351

Do you think this is a serious problem, a moderately serious problem, or a problem that is not too serious?

1 Serious problem
2 Moderately serious problem
3 Not too serious
4 DK
5 REF
(9;31)

Question Number 352

Is this a problem the government should deal with now, do something about in the next two years, or let it wait for several years?

1 Do something now
2 Do something in next two years
3 Let it wait for several years ← SKIP TO 354
4 DK
5 REF
(9;32)

Question Number 353

Would you be willing to pay a slight tax increase to have the government do more work on the problem?

1 Yes
2 No
3 DK
(9;33) 4 REF

Question Number 354

There are many services that keep elderly people in their own houses, such as meals brought to the home, people who come in to help with the housekeeping, and so on. The number of older persons in Nebraska is increasing each year. Would you favor or oppose a tax increase to meet the needs of these older people?

1 Favor
2 Oppose
3 Undecided
4 DK
5 REF
(9;34)

Question Number 355

Should the law allow employers to require employees to be tested for drugs?

1 Yes
2 No
3 Only for some jobs
4 DK
5 REF
(9;35)

Question Number 356

Should state employees be required to take drug tests?

1 Yes
2 No
3 Only for some jobs
4 DK
5 REF
(9;36)

Question Number 357 357 THRU 369 IN TYPE 4 ONLY

Now I would like to ask you some questions about Nebraska's technical community colleges. So far as you know, do the community colleges teach vocational and technical skills such as nursing, drafting, and mechanics?

1 Yes
2 No -¦
3 DK ¦<---SKIP TO 359
4 REF -¦
(9;37)

Question Number 358

We'd like to get your impression on how much they do in this area. What percentage of courses in the Nebraska Community colleges curriculum is spent in the area of vocational and technical skills?

PERCENT
101 DK
102 REF
(9;38-41)

Question Number 359

Do Nebraska's community colleges offer first- and second-year college classes that can be transferred by the student to a four-year college or university?

1 Yes
2 No -¦
3 DK ¦<---SKIP TO 361
4 REF -¦
(9;42)

Question Number 360

What percentage of the curriculum of the Nebraska community colleges is devoted to classes that can be transferred?

PERCENT
101 DK
102 REF
(9;43-46)

Question Number 361

What about hobby classes and recreational programs? So far as you know, do the community colleges do anything in that area?

1 Yes
2 No -¦
3 DK ¦<---SKIP TO 363
4 REF -¦
(9;47)

Question Number 362

What percent of the community college curriculum is in the areas of hobby classes and recreational programs?

PERCENT
101 DK
102 REF
(9;48-51)

Question Number 363

Some of the money to run Nebraska's community colleges comes from tuition and some from tax dollars. We would like to get your impression of where the money to operate the community colleges comes from. So far as you know, what percent of the money to operate community college come from:

Tuition and fees
(9;52-55)
Local property taxes
(9;56-59)
State income or sales taxes
(9;60-63)

Question Number 366

We have asked you to tell us where you think the money to operate community colleges comes from. Now we would like to get your ideas on where the money should come from. How much should come from:

Tuition and fees
(9;64-67)
Local property taxes
(9;68-71)
State income or sales taxes
(9;72-75)

Question Number 369

Have you, a member of your family, or a close friend taken a course or attended an activity at a community college within the last five years?

1 Taken a course
2 Attended an activity
3 Both
4 No
5 DK
6 REF
(9;76)

Question Number 370

Now I want to ask some questions about your health recently. Would you say your own health, in general, is excellent, good, fair, or poor?

1 Excellent
2 Good
3 Fair
4 Poor
5 DK
6 REF
(9;77)

Question Number 371

During the past year, have you had any health problems or illness for more than three months?

1 Yes
2 No
3 DK
4 REF
(9;78)

Question Number 372

SKIP TO 388 IF R UNDER AGE 60

Were you able to go outside the house yesterday without help from another person?

1 Yes
2 No <----ASK 373 ELSE SKIP TO 374
3 DK
4 REF
(9;79)

Question Number 373

How long have you required help from another person to go outside the house?

DAYS
9998 DK
9999 REF
(10;9-12)

Question Number 374

Did you need help yesterday in getting around the neighborhood or community (INCLUDING HAVING TO BE DRIVEN AROUND THE COMMUNITY, HELP IN USING A TAXI, OR HAVING TO DRIVE AN AUTOMOBILE THAT IS ESPECIALLY EQUIPPED FOR THE DISABLED)?

1 Yes
2 No -¦
3 DK ¦<---SKIP TO 376
4 REF -¦
(10;13)

Question Number 375

How long have you required help to get around the community?

DAYS
9998 DK
9999 REF
(10;14-17)

Question Number 376

Were you able to get out of bed for all or most of the day yesterday?

1 Yes
2 No <----ASK 377 ELSE SKIP TO 378
3 DK
4 REF

(10;18)

Question Number 377

How long have you been unable to get out of bed for all or most of the day?

DAYS
9998 DK
9999 REF

(10;19-22)

Question Number 378

Were you able to bathe yourself yesterday without help from someone? (ASSISTANCE INCLUDES GETTING INTO AND OUT OF TUB OR ASSISTANCE IN BATHING ONLY ONE PART OF THE BODY--e.g., BACK OR A LEG.)

1 Yes
2 No <----ASK 379 ELSE SKIP TO 380
3 DK
4 REF

(10;23)

Question Number 379

How long have you been unable to bathe yourself?

DAYS
9998 DK
9999 REF

(10;24-27)

Question Number 380

Were you able to dress yourself yesterday without help (INCLUDES HELP IN GETTING CLOTHES FROM CLOSETS AND DRAWERS; HELP WITH UNDERCLOTHES AND OUTER GARMENTS; USING FASTENERS, INCLUDING BRACES, IF WORN; AND PERSONS WHO STAY PARTLY OR COMPLETELY UNDRESSED)?

1 Yes
2 No <----ASK 381 ELSE SKIP TO 382
3 DK
4 REF

(10;28)

Question Number 381

How long have you been unable to dress yourself?

DAYS
9998 DK
9999 REF

(10;29-32)

Question Number 382

Did you require help in eating yesterday (e.g., HAVE TO BE FED, HAVE MEAT PRECUT, BREAD BUTTERED, OR USED TUBES OR INTRAVENOUS FLUIDS)?

1 Yes
2 No -¦
3 DK ¦<---SKIP TO 384
(10;33) 4 REF -¦

Question Number 383

How long have you needed help in eating?

DAYS
9998 DK
9999 REF
(10;34-37)

Question Number 384

Are you currently taking medications?

1 Yes
2 No -¦
3 DK ¦<---SKIP TO 386
4 REF -¦
(10;38)

Question Number 385

Which best describes your situation?

1 Are you able to take the correct dosage at the correct time? OR
2 Are your medication dosages prepared for you in advance? OR
3 Does someone help you with each dosage?
4 DK
5 REF
(10;39)

Question Number 386

I want you to think about what you had to pay for doctors, hospital care, and medicine last year. After using insurance and Medicare, were there any medical bills you had to pay out of your own pocket?

1 Yes
2 No -¦
3 DK ¦<---SKIP TO 388
4 REF -¦
(10;40)

Question Number 387

About how much did you have to pay?

1 $ 0 to $ 499
2 $ 500 to $ 999
3 $1,000 to $1,999
4 $2,000 to $3,999
5 $4,000 or more
6 DK
7 REF
(10;41)

Question Number 388

Have you ever felt you were going to have a nervous breakdown?

1 Yes
2 No
3 DK
(10;42) 4 REF

Question Number 389

Do your hands ever tremble enough to bother you? Would you say often, sometimes, or never?

1 Often
2 Sometimes
3 Never
4 DK
5 REF

(10;43)

Question Number 390

Are you ever troubled by your hands or feet sweating so that they feel damp and clammy? Would you say often, sometimes, or never?

1 Often
2 Sometimes
3 Never
4 DK
5 REF

(10;44)

Question Number 391

Have you ever been bothered by your heart beating hard? Would you say often, sometimes, or never?

1 Often
2 Sometimes
3 Never
4 DK
5 REF

(10;45)

Question Number 392

Do you tend to feel tired in the mornings? Would you say often, sometimes, or never?

1 Often
2 Sometimes
3 Never
4 DK
5 REF

(10;46)

Question Number 393

Do you have any trouble getting to sleep and staying asleep? Would you say often, sometimes, or never?

1 Often
2 Sometimes
3 Never
4 DK
5 REF

(10;47)

Question Number 394

Have you ever been troubled by "cold sweats"? Would you say often, sometimes, or never?

1 Often
2 Sometimes
3 Never
4 DK
5 REF

(10;48)

Question Number 395

Do you feel that you are bothered by all sorts (different kinds) of ailments in different parts of your body? Would you say often, sometimes, or never?

1 Often
2 Sometimes
3 Never
4 DK
5 REF

(10;49)

Question Number 396

Do you ever have loss of appetite? Would you say often, sometimes, or never?

1 Often
2 Sometimes
3 Never
4 DK
5 REF

(10;50)

Question Number 397

Has any ill health affected the amount of work (housework) you do? Would you say often, sometimes, or never?

1 Often
2 Sometimes
3 Never
4 DK
5 REF

(10;51)

Question Number 398

Do you ever feel weak all over? Would you say often, sometimes, or never?

1 Often
2 Sometimes
3 Never
4 DK
5 REF

(10;52)

Question Number 399

Do you ever have spells of dizziness? Would you say often, sometimes, or never?

1 Often
2 Sometimes
3 Never
4 DK
5 REF

(10;53)

Question Number 400

Have you ever been bothered by shortness of breath when you were not exerting yourself? Would you say often, sometimes, or never?

1 Often
2 Sometimes
3 Never
4 DK
5 REF

(10;54)

Question Number 401

For the most part, do you feel healthy enough to carry out the things that you would like to do? Would you say often, sometimes, or never?

1 Often
2 Sometimes
3 Never
4 DK
5 REF

(10;55)

Question Number 402

Do you feel in good spirits? Would you say most of the time, sometimes, or very few times?

1 Most of the time
2 Sometimes
3 Very few times
4 DK
5 REF

(10;56)

Question Number 403

Do you sometimes wonder if anything is worthwhile anymore? Would you say often, sometimes, or never?

1 Often
2 Sometimes
3 Never
4 DK
5 REF

(10;57)

Question Number 404

During the last year, did worry or nervousness get you down physically? Would you say all the time, often, sometimes, seldom, or never?

1 All the time
2 Often
3 Sometimes
4 Seldom
5 Never
6 DK
7 REF

(10;58)

Question Number 405

During the last year, did worry or nervousness cause problems with your family life? Would you say all the time, often, sometimes, seldom, or never?

1 All the time
2 Often
3 Sometimes
4 Seldom
5 Never
6 DK
(10;59) 7 REF

Question Number 406

During the last year, did worry or nervousness interfere with your social activities? Would you say all the time, often, sometimes, seldom, or never?

1 All the time
2 Often
3 Sometimes
4 Seldom
5 Never
6 DK
7 REF

(10;60)

Question Number 407

During the last year, have you ever had to stay at home or in bed because of worry or nervousness? Would you say all the time, often, sometimes, seldom, or never?

1 All the time
2 Often
3 Sometimes
4 Seldom
5 Never
6 DK
7 REF

(10;61)

Question Number 408

During the last year, were you unable to do your usual work because of worry or nervousness? Would you say all the time, often, sometimes, seldom, or never?

1 All the time
2 Often
3 Sometimes
4 Seldom
5 Never
6 DK
7 REF

(10;62)

Question Number 409

In the last year, how often did you feel that you might have a nervous breakdown or that you might lose your mind? Would you say all the time, often, sometimes, or seldom? (DON'T READ "NEVER".)

1 All the time
2 Often
3 Sometimes
4 Seldom
5 Never <----SKIP TO [illegible] 415
6 DK
7 REF

(10;63)

Question Number 410

Does this feeling get you down physically? Would you say all the time, often, sometimes, seldom, or never?

1 All the time
2 Often
3 Sometimes
4 Seldom
5 Never
6 DK
7 REF

(10;64)

Question Number 411

During the last year, has this feeling caused problems with your family/personal life? Would you say all the time, often, sometimes, seldom, or never?

1 All the time
2 Often
3 Sometimes
4 Seldom
5 Never
6 DK
7 REF

(10;65)

Question Number 412

Does this feeling interfere with your social activities? Would you say all the time, often, sometimes, seldom, or never?

1 All the time
2 Often
3 Sometimes
4 Seldom
5 Never
6 DK
7 REF

(10;66)

Question Number 413

During the last year, have you ever had to stay at home or in bed because of this feeling? Would you say all the time, often, sometimes, seldom, or never?

1 All the time
2 Often
3 Sometimes
4 Seldom
5 Never
6 DK
7 REF

(10;67)

Question Number 414

During the last year, were you unable to do your usual work at any time because of feeling that you might have a nervous breakdown? Would you say all the time, often, sometimes, seldom, or never?

1 All the time
2 Often
3 Sometimes
4 Seldom
5 Never
6 DK
7 REF

(10;68)

Question Number 415

Have you ever had periods of days or weeks when you couldn't take care of things because you couldn't get going? Would you say all the time, often, sometimes, seldom, or never?

1 All the time
2 Often
3 Sometimes
4 Seldom
5 Never
6 DK
7 REF

(10;69)

Question Number 416

How often would you say things don't turn out the way you want them to? Would you say all the time, often, sometimes, or seldom? (DON'T READ "ALWAYS TURN OUT".)

1 All the time
2 Often
3 Sometimes
4 Seldom
5 Always turn out
6 DK
7 REF
(10;70)

Question Number 417

When things don't turn out, how often would you say you blame yourself? Would you say all the time, often, sometimes, seldom, or never?

1 All the time
2 Often
3 Sometimes
4 Seldom
5 Never
6 DK
7 REF
(10;71)

Question Number 418

How often do you have crying spells or feel like it? Would you say all the time, often, sometimes, seldom, or never?

1 All the time
2 Often
3 Sometimes
4 Seldom
5 Never
6 DK
7 REF
(10;72)

Question Number 419

How often do you feel you don't enjoy (doing) things any more? Would you say all the time, often, sometimes, seldom, or never?

1 All the time
2 Often
3 Sometimes
4 Seldom
5 Never
6 DK
7 REF
(10;73)

Question Number 420

How often do you feel alone and helpless? Would you say all the time, often, sometimes, seldom, or never?

1 All the time
2 Often
3 Sometimes
4 Seldom
5 Never
6 DK
(10;74) 7 REF

Question Number 421

How often do you feel that people don't care what happens to you? Would you say all the time, often, sometimes, seldom, or never?

1 All the time
2 Often
3 Sometimes
4 Seldom
5 Never
6 DK
7 REF

(10;75)

Question Number 422

How often do you feel that life is hopeless? Would you say all the time often, sometimes, seldom, or never?

1 All the time
2 Often
3 Sometimes
4 Seldom
5 Never
6 DK
7 REF

(10;76)

Question Number 423

How does the future look to you? Would you say the future looks excellent, good, fair, poor, or bad?

1 Excellent
2 Good
3 Fair
4 Poor
5 Bad
6 DK
7 REF

(10;77)

Question Number 424

How often do you think about suicide? Would you say all the time, often sometimes, seldom, or never?

1 All the time
2 Often
3 Sometimes
4 Seldom
5 Never
6 DK
7 REF

(10;78)

Question Number 425

How often do you have trouble concentrating or keeping your mind on what you are doing? Would you say all the time, often, sometimes, seldom, or never?

1 All the time
2 Often
3 Sometimes
4 Seldom
5 Never
6 DK
(10;79) 7 REF

Question Number 426

How often do you have unwelcome or strange thoughts or thoughts that frighten you? Would you say all the time, often, sometimes, seldom, or never?

1 All the time
2 Often
3 Sometimes
4 Seldom
5 Never
6 DK
7 REF

(10;80)

Question Number 427

How often do you find yourself doing the same things over and over to be sure that they are right? Would you say all the time, often, sometimes, seldom, or never?

1 All the time
2 Often
3 Sometimes
4 Seldom
5 Never
6 DK
7 REF

(11;9)

Question Number 428

How often do you get upset, uptight, or irritable with those around you? Would you say all the time, often, sometimes, seldom, or never?

1 All the time
2 Often
3 Sometimes
4 Seldom
5 Never
6 DK
7 REF

(11;10)

Question Number 429

How often do you have trouble remembering things? Would you say all the time, often, sometimes, seldom, or never?

1 All the time
2 Often
3 Sometimes
4 Seldom
5 Never <----SKIP TO 432
6 DK
7 REF

(11;11)

Question Number 430

Does it cause you difficulty? Would you say all the time, often, sometimes, seldom, or never?

1 All the time
2 Often
3 Sometimes
4 Seldom
5 Never
6 DK
7 REF

(11;12)

Question Number 431

Does it keep you from doing some things you want to do? Would you say all the time, often, sometimes, seldom, or never?

1 All the time
2 Often
3 Sometimes
4 Seldom
5 Never
6 DK
7 REF

(11;13)

Question Number 432

How often do you feel that people are trying to pick quarrels or start arguments with you? Would you say all the time, often, sometimes, seldom, or never?

1 All the time
2 Often
3 Sometimes
4 Seldom
5 Never
6 DK
7 REF

(11;14)

Question Number 433

How often do you think people are following you or plotting against you? Would you say all the time, often, sometimes, seldom, or never?

1 All the time
2 Often
3 Sometimes
4 Seldom
5 Never
6 DK
7 REF

(11;15)

Question Number 434

How often do you get really angry? Would you say all the time, often, sometimes, seldom, or never?

1 All the time
2 Often
3 Sometimes
4 Seldom
5 Never
6 DK
7 REF

(11;16)

Question Number 435

How often do things not seem real to you or do you have feelings that you are not really here? Would you say all the time, often, sometimes, seldom, or never?

1 All the time
2 Often
3 Sometimes
4 Seldom
5 Never
6 DK
7 REF

(11;17)

Question Number 436

How often do you see or hear things that other people don't think are there? Would you say all the time, often, sometimes, seldom, or never?

1 All the time
2 Often
3 Sometimes
4 Seldom
5 Never
6 DK
7 REF

(11;18)

Question Number 437

How often do you have trouble with sleeping? Would you say all the time, often, sometimes, seldom, or never?

1 All the time
2 Often
3 Sometimes
4 Seldom
5 Never
6 DK
7 REF

(11;19)

Question Number 438

Life has changed so much in our modern world that people are powerless to control their own lives. Would you strongly agree, agree, disagree, strongly disagree, or are you undecided?

1 Strongly agree
2 Agree
3 Disagree
4 Strongly disagree
5 Undecided
6 DK
7 REF

(11;20)

Question Number 439

How would you rate your nerves, spirits, outlook, or mental health at present? W

1 Excellent
2 Good
3 Fair
4 Poor
5 Very bad
6 DK
7 REF

(11;21)

Question Number 440

Is your mental health the same, better, or worse than it was ONE year ago?

1 Better than one year ago <----ASK 441
2 Same ELSE SKIP TO 443
3 Worse than one year ago <----ASK 442
4 DK
5 REF

(11;22)

Question Number 441

Why is your mental health better than one year ago?

(11;23)

Question Number 442

Why is your mental health worse than one year ago?
(11;24)

Question Number 443

Is your mental health the same, better, or worse than it was FIVE years ago?

1 Better than five years ago <----ASK 444
2 Same ELSE SKIP TO 446
3 Worse than five years ago <----ASK 445
4 DK
5 REF
(11;25)

Question Number 444

Why is your mental health better than FIVE years ago?
(11;26)

Question Number 445

Why is your mental health worse than FIVE years ago?
(11;27)

Question Number 446

Have any of your close friends or relatives ever had professional help for a mental or emotional problem?

1 Yes
2 No -|
3 DK |<---SKIP TO 449
4 REF -|
(11;28)

Question Number 447

Where did they go for help? (PROBE: WHAT KIND OF PLACE WAS IT?)

1 Mental hospital
2 Community Mental Health Clinic
3 Private psychiatrist/psychologist
4 Family doctor
5 Minister
6 Other
7 DK
8 REF
(11;29)

Question Number 448

Would you say they were helped?

1 Yes
2 No
3 DK
(11;30) 4 REF

Question Number 449

Suppose that you or a member of your family had a serious emotional problem. Where would you first go for help?

1 Would not seek help
2 Community Mental Health Clinic
3 Mental Hospital
4 Private psychiatrist/psychologist
5 Family doctor
6 Minister -¦
7 Relative ¦
8 Friend ¦<----ASK 450 ELSE SKIP TO 451
9 Other -¦
a DK
b REF

(11;31-32)

Question Number 450

If going there did not help, where would you go next?

1 Would not seek help
2 Community Mental Health Clinic
3 Mental Hospital
4 Private psychiatrist/psychologist
5 Family doctor
6 Minister
7 Relative
8 Friend
9 Other
a DK
b REF

(11;33-34)

Question Number 451

This next set of questions concerns how you would feel about a person after finding out that he or she had been a patient in a mental hospital

Would you be willing . . .

To work next to them on a job?

1 Yes
2 No
3 DK
4 REF

(11;35)

Question Number 452

Would you be willing . . .

To hire such a person, if you could?

1 Yes
2 No
3 DK
4 REF

(11;36)

Question Number 453

Would you be willing . . .

To have them as your boss on a job?

1 Yes
2 No
3 DK
4 REF

(11;37)

Question Number 454

Would you be willing . . .

To live next door to them?

1 Yes
2 No
3 DK
4 REF
(11;38)

Question Number 455

Would you be willing . . .

To share an apartment with such a person?

1 Yes
2 No
3 DK
4 REF
(11;39)

Question Number 456

Would you be willing . . .

To agree, if someone in your family wants to marry such a person?

1 Yes
2 No
3 DK
4 REF
(11;40)

Question Number 457

**** ****
**** ****

LISTED ABOVE ARE NAMES AND AGES OF OTHERS IN HOUSEHOLD.
IF ANY IS 60 OR OLDER, INDICATE BELOW AND READ STATEMENT.
IF NONE OVER 60, INDICATE BELOW.

Are you the primary care giver of (NAME OF PERSON OVER 60)?

1 Yes <----SKIP TO 459
2 No <----GO TO 458
3 No Person over 60 in household <----GO TO 458
4 DK -¦<---GO TO 458
5 REF -¦
(11;41)

Question Number 458

Is there a person 60 or over for whom you are the primary care giver who does not live here?

1 Yes <--GO TO 459
2 No
3 DK <--SKIP TO 477
(11;42) 4 REF

Question Number 459

What relation is this person to you?

1 Spouse
2 Parent
3 Grandparent
4 Other relative
5 Non-relative
6 DK
7 REF
(11;43)

Question Number 460

Are you receiving any payment for board, room, or care for (MENTION PERSON)?

1 Yes
2 No -¦
3 DK ¦<---SKIP TO 462
4 REF -¦
(11;44)

Question Number 461

From what source?
(11;45)

Question Number 462

Does this person require any personal care, such as bathing, feeding, assistance getting out of bed or moving about?

1 Yes
2 No
3 DK
4 REF
(11;46)

Question Number 463

Does this person require any financial help?

1 Yes
2 No
3 DK
4 REF
(11;47)

Question Number 464

Does this person's needs pose a severe burden on family finances with expenses such as medicine or special foods?

1 Yes
2 No
3 DK
4 REF
(11;48)

Question Number 465

Does this person's needs cause a severe strain on family relations that is beyond the usual stresses of family life?

1 Yes
2 No
3 DK
(11;49) 4 REF

Question Number 466

Is this person using any of the following services: Senior Center; Meals on Wheels/In-home meals; Handiman; Homemaker; Home health/ Visiting nurse; Senior transportation; Adult Day Care?

ENTER CODE FOR EACH ONE USED. WHEN NO MORE OR NONE ENTER 8

1 Senior Center
2 Meals on Wheels/ In-home meals
3 Handiman
4 Homemaker
5 Home health/ Visiting Nurse
6 Senior Transportation
7 Adult Day Care
8 No More/ None of the Above / DK / REF
(11;50,51,52,53,54,55,56)

Question Number 473

Do you anticipate that this person might enter a nursing home within the next 12 months?

1 Yes
2 No -¦
3 DK ¦<---SKIP TO 475
4 REF -¦
(11;57)

Question Number 474

Why?
(11;58)

Question Number 475

Do you worry that you might not be able to keep helping this person as much as you have been?

1 Yes
2 No -¦
3 DK ¦<---SKIP TO 477
4 REF -¦
(11;59)

Question Number 476

Why is this a worry?

1 Can't afford it
2 The strain is too much
3 Adversely affects my own health
4 Resources needed to help person not available in community
5 Not qualified to provide services person needs
6 Other
7 DK
8 REF
(11;60)

Question Number 477

Is your total family income $20,000 or more, or less than $20,000?

1 $20,000 or more <---ASK 478
2 Less than $20,000 <---ASK 479
3 DK -¦<---SKIP TO 480
(11;61) 4 REF -¦

Question Number 478

I am going to mention a number of income categories. When I mention the category which describes your total family income in the last 12 months, please stop me.

1 $20,000 - $24,999
2 $25,000 - $29,999
3 $30,000 - $39,999
4 $40,000 - $49,999
5 $50,000 - $59,999
6 $60,000 or more
7 DK
8 REF

(11;62)

Question Number 479

I am going to mention a number of income categories. When I mention the category which describes your total family income in the last 12 months, please stop me.

1 Under $5,000
2 $ 5,000 - $ 9,999
3 $10,000 - $14,999
4 $15,000 - $19,999
(11;63) 5 DK

Question Number 480

SKIP TO 486 IF R UNDER AGE 60

I'm going to mention a number of places from which people receive income As I mention each one, tell me whether any of your 1986 household income came from that source.

Wages, salaries, and other labor income?

1 Yes
2 No
3 DK
4 REF

(11;64)

Question Number 481

Rent income?

1 Yes
2 No
3 DK
4 REF

(11;65)

Question Number 482

Dividends?

1 Yes
2 No
3 DK
4 REF

(11;66)

Question Number 483

Interest income?

1 Yes
2 No
3 DK
4 REF

(11;67)

Question Number 484

Food Stamps, Veterans benefits, or other public assistance?

1 Yes
2 No
3 DK
4 REF

(11;68)

Question Number 485

Help from family members?

1 Yes
2 No
3 DK
(11;69) 4 REF

Question Number 486

What race do you consider yourself? (DO NOT READ CATEGORIES, BUT CODE INTO FOLLOWING.)

1 White/Caucasian
2 Chicano/Mexican/Hispanic
3 Black/Negro
4 American Indian/Native American
5 Other
6 DK
7 REF

(11;70)

Question Number 487

END OF INTERVIEW

NOW PROCEED TO FILL OUT THE INFORMATION SHEET ON THE RESPONDENT FOR TRACKING PURPOSES

WHEN INFORMATION SHEET COMPLETED THANK RESPONDENT AND ANSWER QUESTION BELOW ABOUT INFORMATION

1 Received Respondents Name and Full Address
2 Received Respondents Name and Partial Address
3 Received Respondents Name only
4 Received Respondents Address Only
5 Did not get the name or address.

(11;71)

Question Number 488

TRACKING REFERENCES GIVEN BY RESPONDENT?

1. Yes
2. No

(11;72)

Question Number 489

ENTER PRESENT MONTH
1 September
2 October
3 November
4 December
5 January

(11;73)

Question Number 490

TODAY'S DATE (1-31):

(11;74-77)

Question Number 491

ENTER DAY OF WEEK:
1 Monday
2 Tuesday
3 Wednesday
4 Thursday
5 Friday
6 Saturday
7 Sunday

(11;78)

Question Number 492

INTERVIEWER I.D. NUMBER

(12;9-12)

FALL NASIS 1986 SERIAL NO./PANEL ID NO.____________

I want to emphasize again that your answers are completely confidential and your name will not be used, nor will any information be released that will permit people to identify you. In one part of this study we are looking at people's social and physical environments. For this purpose, we would like to be able to locate your residence more specifically.

IF R. LIVES IN TOWN, ASK:
What is your street address in (NAME OF TOWN)?

____

IF R. LIVES IN THE COUNTRY, ASK:
Which is the closest town to where you live?

____

How many miles are you from (NAME OF TOWN)?
MILES.....____________

From (NAME OF TOWN), which way would you have to go to get to your home?

____

____

This interview is part of a long range study of the quality of life of Nebraskans. We will be randomly selecting some of the respondents from this survey and interviewing them again at a later date to see what kinds of changes have been taking place. The researchers need your full name in case you are one of the respondents randomly selected for a reinterview in the future. Would you please give me your full name? (IF R. IS FEMALE, OBTAIN HUSBAND'S FIRST NAME AND INCLUDE IT IN PARENTHESES.)

____

Sometimes people move even though they are not really planning to right now. Would you please give me the name and address of someone who would know where you lived if you happened to move in the next few years -- for example, a relative or friend. I want you to understand that this person's name will not be used in any way except to help us locate you if you are selected to be reinterviewed and we cannot find you through a forwarding address. (IF PERSON GIVEN IS FEMALE, OBTAIN HUSBAND'S FIRST NAME AND INCLUDE IT IN PARENTHESES.)

____
(NAME)

____
(ADDRESS) (ZIP)

APPENDIX C

TRACKING PROCEDURES
AND
TRACKING SHEET

TRACKING PROCEDURES

This Appendix describes the procedures used to trace respondents. Out of a total of 1,330 who were eligible for the sample, 221 required tracing. Usually this was because the respondent had moved, but occasionally a respondent needed to be traced because of a changed name or telephone number. Strategies and procedures for tracing respondents are detailed below.

Design Features to Aid Tracking

In anticipation of the re-interview, each respondent was asked during the earlier interview to supply us with the name and address of a friend or relative who would know where they were if they moved, as well as of their employer. These references proved to be very helpful in trying to locate respondents. An improvement in design was implemented during the 1985 interviews: ascertaining husband's first name if respondent or personal reference is a woman. In cases where consultation of a directory was necessary, knowledge of husband's name from the 1985 survey helped significantly.

Between-Survey Procedures to Aid Tracking

In order to reduce effort in tracking, contact was maintained with the panel during the two-year interim period. One mailing was sent out one year after the 1985 interview and another one month prior to the re-interview. The first was a one-page summary of the study findings and an invitation to ask for study reports and the second was a report on the use of study findings as well as a description of the purposes of the re-interview. Both mailings were sent first class with a "return address requested" stamp. This strategy was primarily useful in identifying respondents who definitely needed to be traced rather than actually helping to trace them. The forwarding addresses were, of course, helpful in the case of the respondents for whom we received them. For more than half of the returned letters, however, no forwarding address was provided. In part, this is because forwarding addresses expire at the end of six months. This suggests that the first class, return-address-requested approach be used on all mailings throughout the interim period to ensure a better record of movers.

No letter was sent to the respondents who had refused to give us their address at the time of the earlier interview. They were, however, retained in the panel.

On-Going Procedures to Identify Respondents Needing Tracking

For the several hundred respondents for whom we received a response (either a forwarding address or a returned letter) from the post office, we knew at the time of interviewing that they would need to be traced. The cover sheets for these respondents thus went directly to the tracking office. We anticipated, however, that others would turn up as we began interviewing. In cases where interviewers discovered that the respondent was not at the telephone number listed on the cover sheet, they were instructed not to try to trace the respondent. If there was any answer at the number, however, they were instructed to get all of the information possible: had the respondent ever lived there? If so, could they tell us where the respondent was or who would know? If the respondent was unknown at the number, for how long had the number been assigned to current family? This information was recorded onto a Tracking Sheet and clipped to the cover sheet. If the interviewer was able to obtain the exact telephone number of the respondent (for example, in the case of a child who had moved into their own house), the interviewer was told to go ahead and get the interview. If any further efforts would be required to trace the respondent, then the cover sheet and the attached Tracking Sheet were turned over to the tracking office.

Organization of the Tracking Function

In October, one interviewer was singled out to track. An interviewer was chosen rather than a clerical worker because the tracking procedure required extensive telephone work. The tracker received the same training as all of the other interviewers. One of the full-time Bureau staff, also an experienced interviewer, assisted in the tracking.

Tracking efforts were recorded on a Tracking Sheet, a copy of which is attached to this Appendix. This allowed the tracker to record all of the steps used in tracing each individual respondent. In several cases, five or six tracking sheets were required to describe all of the leads which were followed in tracing a respondent.

There was a division of labor between the tracker and interviewers. Just as the interviewers were instructed not to track, the tracker was instructed not to interview. The only interviewing done by the tracker was the short Type 03 interviews with out-of-state migrants. This specialization in function was helpful in limiting the number of people using the tracking room and increasing the efficiency of both the interviewers and the tracker.

Steps in the Tracking Process

The tracker was given relatively little specialized training aside from discussing some alternatives which might be explored. As each case required an individual approach, the actual process varied from case to case. The basic strategies employed, roughly in order of their usefulness, appear below:

1. Check 1985 Listing. The first step in tracking any individual was to find their listing in a 1985 telephone directory. This step confirmed spelling of the last name and the form of the listing (e.g., J. Michael rather than Mike). In the case of married women, knowledge of 1985 telephone number, address, and last name usually enabled us to find the husband's first name, under which almost all married and widowed respondents are listed. This first step saved a great deal of trouble in later steps of the search.

2. Directory Assistance - in the city of residence unless we had a forwarding address. (This procedure was not applicable when respondent had refused to give own name; where respondent had migrated without a forwarding address; or where respondent had changed name.)

3. Personal Reference. For most cases where directory assistance was not helpful, the personal reference was able to supply the respondent's new address and telephone number. Occasionally, of course, the personal reference had to be traced first!!

4. City Directory. These were invaluable in locating respondents for whom we had names and telephone numbers but no or an incorrect address. Public libraries looked up information in the local city directory in cases where the directory was not in our library. In cases where the respondent proved difficult to trace, the city directory for 1985 gave information on the respondent's neighbors. Calling neighbors and especially managers of apartment buildings and trailer courts was very effective when other leads were not available.

5. Telephone Directories. When other leads had been exhausted, it was often productive to call people in the city with the respondent's last name and ask their help in locating the respondent. In rural areas, this procedure had to be extended to the surrounding area.

6. Some respondents were located by calling their employer (or their spouse's employer), their school, or in the case of military personnel, the base locater. While this procedure was quite productive, it required a great deal of care; lack of clarity in making the request for information could easily lead to false impressions about why the employee was being traced.

TRACKING SHEET

Respondent's Name: ______________________ Respondent's I.D. Number __________

Initial Address: ______________________

Initial Telephone: ______________________

Year Entered Panel: __________

Reason for Tracking:

☐ First call indicated respondent not at that number.

☐ Forwarding Address.

☐ Letter returned, no forwarding address.

☐ Other. Specify. ______________________________________

____

ADDRESS AND TELEPHONE RECORD

AS YOU TRACK RESPONDENT TO CURRENT ADDRESS AND TELEPHONE NUMBER, RECORD ALL INTERVENING ADDRESSES AND TELEPHONE NUMBERS ON THIS RECORD. BEGIN WITH THE EARLIEST KNOWN NEW LOCATION AND CONTINUE UNTIL YOU REACH CURRENT ADDRESS AND TELEPHONE. INDICATE SOURCE OF INFORMATION BRIEFLY ON THIS CHART AND DETAIL BOTH SUCCESSFUL AND UNSUCCESSFUL TRACKING EFFORTS ON THE BACK OF THIS SHEET.

1. __________ __________ _____ __________ __________

2. __________ __________ _____ __________ __________

3. __________ __________ _____ __________ __________

4. __________ __________ _____ __________ __________

* *

NAME CHANGED TO: ______________________________

* *

RECORD ALL PROCEDURES ON THE BACK AND THE RESULTS OF EACH STEP.

Interviewer's Initials: _____ TRACKING STEP #1
Date: _______
TIME: _______

Interviewer's Initials: _____ TRACKING STEP #2
Date: _______
TIME: _______

Interviewer's Initials: _____ TRACKING STEP #3
Date: _______
TIME: _______

Interviewer's Initials: _____ TRACKING STEP #4
Date: _______
TIME: _______

Interviewer's Initials: _____ TRACKING STEP # 5
Date: _______
TIME: _______

STAPLE ANOTHER SHEET TO THIS IF TRACKING REQUIRES ADDITIONAL STEPS

Bureau of Sociological Research
Department of Sociology
University of Nebraska
Lincoln, Nebraska

NASIS- FALL 1986
INTERVIEW SCHEDULE

SEQUENCE NUMBER:	
TYPE: 03 11 - 12	INTERVIEWER - 13 - 14 - 15

INTRODUCTION TO USE WITH TYPE 03.
(This Type is to be used if the Respondent no longer resides in Nebraska.)

I'M ______________, AN INTERVIEWER FOR THE BUREAU OF SOCIOLOGICAL RESEARCH AT THE UNIVERSITY OF NEBRASKA. ACCORDING TO OUR RECORDS, YOU HAVE MOVED OUT OF NEBRASKA SINCE YOU WERE INITIALLY INTERVIEWED. SINCE OUR SURVEY IS OF PEOPLE WHO LIVE IN NEBRASKA, WE JUST WANT TO ASK YOU A FEW QUESTIONS ABOUT YOUR MOVE TODAY RATHER THAN INCLUDING YOU IN THE FULL SURVEY. WILL YOU HELP ME OUT BY ANSWERING THESE FEW QUESTIONS? IT WILL ONLY TAKE 3-4 MINUTES OF YOUR TIME.

1. WRITE I.D. NO. FROM COVER SHEET HERE — 16 17 18 19 20 21

2. TIME INTERVIEW BEGAN (Use 24 hour clock, i.e., 1 o'clock is 1300.) — 22 23 24 25

3. TIME INTERVIEW ENDED, (Including Interviewer Ratings at End.) — 26 27 28 29

4. LENGTH OF INTERVIEW IN MINUTES — 30 31 32

5. DATE INTERVIEW COMPLETED — Mo. Day — 33 34 / 35 36

6. DAY OF WEEK INTERVIEW COMPLETED — 37

M..... 1
Tu.... 2
W..... 3
Th.... 4
F..... 5
Sat... 6
Sun... 7

1. First, I would like to know who lives here and a little about each person. What is the name of each person who lives here today excluding temporary visitors. LIST IN ORDER - PRINCIPAL INCOME EARNER, SPOUSE, CHILDREN FROM OLDEST TO YOUNGEST, OTHER RELATIVES, OTHERS NOT RELATED TO PRINCIPAL INCOME EARNER (BOARDERS, FRIENDS, ETC.). FOR EACH PERSON NAMED, ASK: (RECORD ANSWERS ON SUMMARY TABLE. CIRCLE RESPONDENT'S NUMBER ON CHART. IF CHILDREN IN HOUSEHOLD, CHECK CHILD SELECTED.)

2. How is this person related to the principal income earner?

3. Is this person male or female?

4. What was this person's age on (his/her) last birthday?

5. Is this person married, never married, divorced, widowed, or separated?

6. How many years of schooling has this person completed?

   A. IF FINISHED 9th - 12th GRADE OR DK: Did (you/he/she) ever get a high school diploma or GED certificate?

   B. IF MORE THAN 12th GRADE, ASK: Did (you/he/she) complete one or more years of college for credit -- not including schooling such as business college, technical, or vocational school?

   C. IF YES, ASK: Do you (Does he/she) have any college degrees? (IF YES, What degree or degrees? CODE HIGHEST DEGREE EARNED.) (RESPONSE CATEGORIES: Less than high school = 0; High School = 1; Associate or Junior College = 2; Bachelor's = 3; Master's = 4; Doctorate = 5; DK = 8; REF = 9.)

CODE THE STATUS OF EACH INDIVIDUAL IN THE SURVEY.

Have I missed anyone who usually stays here but is temporarily away? (ENTER ON TABLE.)
(THIS MEANS PEOPLE WHO NORMALLY LIVE THERE BUT ARE GONE FOR A SHORT PERIOD OF TIME. NOT, FOR EXAMPLE, COLLEGE STUDENTS OR OTHERS WITH ANOTHER ADDRESS WHO ARE AWAY MOST OF THE TIME. THESE WOULD NOT BE INCLUDED.)

SUMMARY TABLE FOR PERSONS IN DWELLING UNIT

	Relation to P.I.E.							Marital Status							Status in Survey				
RESIDENT	P.I.E.	Spouse	Child	Relative	Other	Sex 1 2	Age	Married	Widowed	Divorced	Separated	Never Married	Years Of Schooling	Highest Degree	Respondent	R.'s Spouse	Selected Child	Other	
1.______	1	2	3	4	5	M F (39)	__ __	1	2	3	4	5	__ __	(45)	1	2	3	4	38-46
2.______	1	2	3	4	5	M F (48)	__ __	1	2	3	4	5	__ __	(54)	1	2	3	4	47-55
3.______	1	2	3	4	5	M F (57)	__ __	1	2	3	4	5	__ __	(63)	1	2	3	4	56-64
4.______	1	2	3	4	5	M F (66)	__ __	1	2	3	4	5	__ __	(72)	1	2	3	4	65-73
5.______	1	2	3	4	5	M F (12)	__ __	1	2	3	4	5	__ __	(18)	1	2	3	4	CARD 2 11-19
6.______	1	2	3	4	5	M F (21)	__ __	1	2	3	4	5	__ __	(27)	1	2	3	4	20-28
7.--______	1	2	3	4	5	M F (30)	__ __	1	2	3	4	5	__ __	(36)	1	2	3	4	29-37
3.______	1	2	3	4	5	M F (39)	__ __	1	2	3	4	5	__ __	(45)	1	2	3	4	38-46
9.______	1	2	3	4	5	M F (48)	__ __	1	2	3	4	5	__ __	(54)	1	2	3	4	47-55
10.______	1	2	3	4	5	M F (57)	__ __	1	2	3	4	5	__ __	(63)	1	2	3	4	56-64

FOR PERSONS NOT LIVING IN SAME DWELLING AS IN PREVIOUS INTERVIEW.

7. According to our records, you have moved since we interviewed you previously. Is this correct?

Yes.	1	
No	2	
INAP	7	
DK	8	65
REF.	9	

Skip to Q. 8.

A. How many times have you moved in the last two years? (BY MOVE, WE MEAN TAKE ALL OF ONE'S BELONGINGS AS IF FOR A PERMANENT MOVE.)

RECORD NUMBER OF MOVES .	__ __	66
INAP	97	67
DK	98	
REF.	99	

B. Why did you move (the first time)? CHECK ALL THAT APPLY. PROBE FOR OTHER REASONS.

Lack of space or privacy.	__	68
Like to be closer to services	__	69
Like to own a home.	__	70
Involuntary move.	__	71
Change in family status	__	72
Fear for family or property safety. . .	__	73
Want to be closer to work	__	74
Want to be closer to kin.	__	75
Job opportunity or transfer	__	76
Other (Specify)	__	77
INAP.	7	
DK.	8	
REF	9	CARD 3 11

SPECIFY:

____

____

____

C. In what county do you live? ____________________

		12
INAP	7	13
DK	8	
REF.	9	

D. Which of the categories comes closest to the type of place you are living in? (READ LIST AND STOP WHEN R. SELECTS TYPE.)

In open country, but not on a farm	01	
On a farm.	02	
In a village or small town (under 15,000).	03	
In a small city (15,000-50,000).	04	14
In a medium-sized city (50,000-250,000).	05	15
In a suburb near a large city.	06	
In a large city (over 250,000)	07	
INAP	97	
DK	98	
REF.	99	

7. E. IF TOWN OR CITY, ASK:

What community do you live in? 16 17 18

____
(Name of Town or City)

INAP	7	
DK	8	
REF.	9	

F. Do you anticipate that you will ever move back to Nebraska?

Definitely	1	
Maybe	2	
Unlikely	3	19
Never	4	
INAP	7	
DK	8	
REF	9	

1. When do you think this might be?

RECORD YEAR	___ ___ ___ ___	20
		21
INAP	9997	22
DK	9998	23
REF.	9999	

2. Why do you think you might move back?

Family ties	1	
Job	2	
Other	3	
INAP	7	24
DK	8	
REF	9	

Specify:

____

____

____

8. Last week, were you working full-time, part-time, going to school, keeping house, or what?

Working full-time (35 hours or more). 01
Working part-time (1-34 hours). 02
With a job, but not at work because of temporary illness,
vacation, or strike 03
Unemployed, laid off, looking for work. 04 25
Retired 05
In School 06 26
Keeping house 07
Other (Specify)____________________________ . . . 08
DK. 98
REF 99

A. What kind of work do you normally do? (OBTAIN JOB TITLE, DUTIES, INDUSTRY, SELF-EMPLOYED, OR EMPLOYEE. IF FARM, OBTAIN NUMBER OF ACRES OWNED AND RENTED, WHETHER IRRIGATED OR NONIRRIGATED.)

____

____

____

ASK IF R. IS CURRENTLY MARRIED.

9. Last week was your (wife/husband) working full-time, part-time, going to school, keeping house, or what?

Working full-time (35 hours or more). 01
Working part-time (1 to 34 hours) 02
With a job, but not at work because of temporary illness,
vacation or strike. 03
Unemployed, laid off, looking for work 04 27
Retired 05
In school 06 28
Keeping house 07
Other (Specify) ____________________________ 08
INAP. 97
DK. 98
REF 99

A. What kind of work does (He/She) normally do? (OBTAIN JOB TITLE, DUTIES, INDUSTRY, SELF-EMPLOYED OR EMPLOYEE. IF FARM, OBTAIN NUMBER OF ACRES OWNED AND RENTED, IRRIGATED OR NONIRRIGATED.)

____

____

____

APPENDIX D

INFORMATION LETTER TO NASIS PANEL PARTICIPANTS

AND

LETTER TO 1986 FALL NASIS RESPONDENTS WHO REFUSED PARTICIPATION

University of
Nebraska
Lincoln

Department of Sociology
Bureau of Sociological Research
732 Oldfather Hall
Lincoln, NE 68588-0325

Dear NASIS Participant:

In 1985 you participated in the ninth Nebraska Annual Social Indicators Survey conducted by the Bureau of Sociological Research at the University of Nebraska. Your cooperation has helped make NASIS an important tool for understanding the major social and economic trends in our state. Many of the questions you have answered on the survey were included by state agencies to help them plan programs, policies, and legislation that more effectively meet the needs of the people of the state. On the back of this letter you will find a summary of some recent findings from NASIS that you might find of interest. Some of these findings have already appeared in newspapers and on news programs. Others will be released in NASIS reports sent to state agencies, state legislators, and representatives of the media.

Because of the current changes in the agricultural economy of our state and the stress these disruptions may bring to families and individuals, many of the questions on the next survey will be designed to find out how people in the state are responding to these economic and social changes.

Within the next several months, many of you will be called by our interviewers to participate in the 1986 NASIS study. We hope that you will be willing to share your time again this year for this important study. The half hour you give every two years contributes to our knowledge about the citizens of Nebraska and therefore helps to improve the quality of life of all Nebraskans.

Sincerely,

David R. Johnson
Co-Director

Alan Booth
Alan Booth
Co-Director

University of Nebraska–Lincoln University of Nebraska at Omaha University of Nebraska Medical Center

SOME FINDINGS FROM RECENT NASIS STUDIES

HOW NEBRASKA FARMERS VIEW THEIR FINANCIAL FUTURE.

We examined the question of which farm households were suffering most from the downturn in agriculture and how extensive the economic problems were perceived to be among farmers and ranchers. We found that 37 percent of the farmers reported household incomes of less than $15,000 a year, compared to only 29 percent of other Nebraska households. Farmers in all income groups were more likely than other Nebraskans to say that their financial situation was worse than two years ago. However, the big difference was in the lowest income groups. A somewhat surprising finding was the large number of farmers who would not advise a relative to go into farming or ranching. Eighty-five percent of the farmers in the lowest income group said they would not advise a relative to farm, and over half of the farmers in the highest income group also felt this way. But even with the perceived problems, farmers in all income groups still expressed high satisfaction with farming as an occupation. Less than 8 percent were very dissatisfied with farming as an occupation and the vast majority were either very satisfied or satisfied.

NEBRASKA FAMILIES

There have been major changes in the structure of the family in our country in the last few decades. How has this affected Nebraska families? In Nebraska, the vast majority (92 percent) of children live in two-parent families. This compares to only 75 percent living in two-parent families nationally. Around one-half of Nebraskan children under 18 have a working mother, although only one-third work full time. Our study estimated that around 15 to 20 percent of Nebraskans have been divorced at some time in their lives. Many of these divorced persons did remarry, so only around 5 percent are currently divorced or separated. Of those currently married, 58 percent report that their marriage is very happy; only 2 percent say it is not too happy. Ten percent of the sample had thought about divorce in the last two years.

HOW NEBRASKANS VIEW THE AGRICULTURAL DOWNTURN

We wanted to find out Nebraskans' views of the depressed state of agriculture in the state. We asked them if they thought the downturn in agriculture would get worse, stay the same, or improve. Forty-five percent thought it would get worse, while only 31 percent said it would improve. However, when asked about the economic future of Nebraska in the next five years, more thought it would improve than get worse. Around 75 percent of Nebraskans also thought that the state should reduce its reliance on agriculture. Perhaps the most important finding was that the views of Nebraskans from the cities and towns were very similar to those of farmers, ranchers, and rural residents. Nebraskans from all walks of life seem to be knowledgeable about the agricultural crisis and hold similar views about its effects and future prospects.

Additional information about these and other studies can be obtained by contacting the Bureau of Sociological Research.

University of
Nebraska
Lincoln

Department of Sociology
Bureau of Sociological Research
732 Oldfather Hall
Lincoln, NE 68588-0325
Fall 1986

Dear Study Participant:

I wanted to write again and request that you reconsider participating in our re-interview survey of Nebraskans. As we indicated earlier, it is very important for us to re-interview each person who took part in the earlier study so that we can see how the quality of life has changed for different groups of people in the state.

Why is your participation so important? Our state is going through a lot of changes. An example of this is the crisis in farming that you have been reading and hearing about in the local and national news. These changes can have important effects on everyone in the state and effect our quality of life for years to come. In the past your answers have been used by policy planners and legislators to more effectively spend your tax dollars. Your continued participation is one way you, and the people like you whom you represent in the survey, can have a say in the way your tax dollars are spent.

We are very concerned that we include all of the earlier participants in the re-interview. If you are willing to participate, but are uncomfortable doing so over the telephone, we would be happy to send an interviewer to your home or make some other arrangement you would find convenient. I would urge you to call me if you have any questions about the survey or its purposes and uses. You can call me collect at 402-472-3672 any week day. You may also call the University of Nebraska Office of Information at 402-472-3167 if you want assurance of the legitimacy of our survey. I want to assure you again that your answers will be kept perfectly confidential. One of our interviewers will be calling you again in a few days to see whether you would be willing to participate.

Sincerely,

Alan Booth
Professor and Co-Director
Bureau of Sociological Research

David R. Johnson
Professor and Co-Director
Bureau of Sociological Research

AB&DRJ:ss

University of Nebraska–Lincoln University of Nebraska at Omaha University of Nebraska Medical Center

APPENDIX E

INTERVIEWER'S MANUAL

Bureau of Sociological Research

FALL NASIS - 1986

Interviewer's Manual

** * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *IMPORTANT* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * **
**   **
**   Each time you come in to interview, be sure you have with you: **
**   1. Your Interviewer's Manual   **
**   2. Name and Address List   **
**   3. Weekly Report Form   **
** **

Bureau of Sociological Research
Department of Sociology
University of Nebraska
Lincoln, Nebraska

Statement of Professional Ethics:*

All interviewers for the Bureau of Sociological Research are expected to understand that their professional activities are directed and regulated by the following statements of Policy:

The Bureau is a non-profit organization that only undertakes studies that it views as important to society or contributing to scholarly knowledge. It does not undertake secret research or conduct studies for the sole benefit of one individual, company, or organization. It does not conduct research for any commercial or profit-making firms.

The rights of human subjects are a matter of primary concern to the Bureau and all study procedures are reviewed to ensure that individual respondents are protected at each stage of research. When study findings are made available, the utmost care is taken to ensure that no data are released that would permit any respondent to be identified. Careful procedures are followed to ensure that identity of individuals will not be compromised.

The Bureau's strict precautions to protect the anonymity of respondents will be undermined if the interviewer does not treat information concerning respondents with equal regard. Interviewers perform a professional function when they obtain information from individuals in personal interviews, and they are expected to maintain professional ethical standards of confidentiality regarding what they hear and observe in a respondent's home. All information about respondents obtained during the course of research is privileged information, whether it relates to the interview itself or includes extraneous observations concerning the respondent's home, family, and activities.

---

*Adapted from the Policy Statement of the Survey Research Center at the University of Michigan.

Telephone Interviewing Procedures

Calling Schedule

The Interviewer Supervisor will arrange your calling schedule. If you are assigned a time on a given day, it is extremely important that you are there. If you cannot be there for any reason, it is your responsibility to find a replacement. A list of other interviewers and their telephone numbers will be provided to you for this purpose. If it is impossible to schedule another interviewer, call your supervisor as soon as possible. Failure to follow these procedures can lead to your termination from the project.

Daily Procedures

A. Checking In

The first thing you should do each time you come into the office to work is to sign yourself in and check your mailbox. Memos to the entire staff as well as individual notes concerning problems will be placed in your mailbox. Don't forget to sign out too!

B. Preparing to Interview

You should provide yourself with a set of cover sheets for each shift. In selecting cover sheets, you should first look through the call-back stack and find those that have been called previously at other times, or those indicating that the respondent will be at home during your shift. After you have selected these, you may select new cover sheets. Be very careful not to mix up the stacks of cover sheets; they are very carefully labeled on the shelves.

Telephone Interviewing Procedures

A. Introduction

Approximately one-third of the respondents you are calling are selected using a Random Digit Dialing (RDD) procedure. This procedure ensures that we have a representative probability sample of all households with telephones in the state. It is a procedure that requires great patience and perseverance on the part of the interviewer as you will be dialing many numbers that have not been assigned to anyone. We have made every effort possible to restrict the range of the numbers you will call. However, many calls are often necessary before a completed interview is obtained. This should not discourage you as this is normal in this type of calling. It is important to be persistent and call as quickly as possible, while still being accurate and complete.

The other two-thirds will consist of people who were interviewed in 1985. These calls are discussed under Section C on page 7.

B. Making the Calls To Those Who Have Not Been Interviewed Before

1. Each cover sheet label specifies a particular telephone number complete with area code. Be certain that you dial accurately.

2. If you get an operator's message that the number is unassigned, call back once immediately. If the number is still unassigned, mark that category on the noninterview form and return the cover sheet to the stack for inappropriate numbers.

3. If you reach a business number, mark that category on the noninterview form and return to stack for inappropriate numbers.

4. Each call you make must be recorded in the call record on the face of the cover sheet. For each call, record your initials, hour of day, date, day of week, and the results of the call.

5. If no one answers, fill out the details of the call record and put the cover sheet in the stack for call-backs.

6. If you get an answer, ask immediately if this is the number you have dialed. This is important as several different numbers may all reach one household or you may have misdialed. In the case of a wrong number, make one call back immediately to make sure you dialed correctly. If it is still a wrong number, mark this category on the noninterview form and put the cover sheet in the stack for inappropriate numbers.

7. If the number is correct, read person answering the phone the opening statement or your own rewording of it. Make it as conversational as possible. Add additional information to reduce suspicion, if necessary. This phase of the telephone interview is most important in securing a successful interview. Be your most convincing and as resolute as possible. The following are points you may want to make.

. . . The study is sponsored by the University of Nebraska at Lincoln, directed by Dr. David R. Johnson and Dr. Alan Booth. If they have questions about the validity of the survey they can call Dr. Johnson or Dr. Booth collect at (402) 472-3672 or they can call Mr. Robert Sheldon (402) 472-2167 at the Office of University Information.

. . . The data we collect have been very useful in many practical instances. For example, data on home ownership and property taxes were used in the Legislature during the debate on Homestead Exemptions. Data on recreation are used in planning where to put new parks and recreation facilities.

. . . We will be glad to send them the results of the survey if they are interested. Get their name and address on your form if they would like this.

> . . . This is the eleventh year for this annual survey. We are trying to monitor change in quality of life in Nebraska: are people becoming less satisfied with their communities, their school systems, their economic situation or are they becoming more satisfied. We can only monitor this change if we receive the cooperation of a representative sample of Nebraskans.

8. If you need to call back, fill out the call record and return the cover sheet to the call-back stack. If possible, try to get an approximate time when you can return the call and record this on the call record.

9. If you get a refusal, either because they hang up on you or verbally refuse, complete the noninterview form and fill in the details of the noninterview. Return the cover sheet to the stack for refusals.

10. If the person answering the phone is willing to cooperate, record people 18 and over in the household in the table on the cover sheet. Names are not necessary, but get enough information to identify the person listed. Using the selection table on the label, select the person to be the respondent. No substitutions are permissible. If the person you are talking to is the selected respondent, proceed with the interview. If the selected respondent is not at home, fill in this information on the call sheet. If possible, try to ascertain a time when the respondent is likely to be at home and enter that information on the call record.

11. We make up to five calls before we give up on a number. If you unsuccessfully call a number for the fifth time, as recorded on the call record, mark this category on the noninterview form and return the cover sheet to the stack for five calls with no answer.

12. The Call Record is our primary means of tracing the progress of an interview. It is vital that each call you make be recorded on this sheet regardless of the outcome. In addition to recording time, date, day of week, and your assigned number, you should use the following codes to indicate the results of your calls. Other alternatives should be indicated as clearly as possible.

CI	Completed Interview	NA	No Answer, Busy
PCI	Partially Completed Interview		
REF	Refusal	RA	Respondent Absent

13. Write in your name and interviewer number on the cover sheet (under the label) in instances where you complete an interview, have a refusal or have a partial interview.

C. Making Calls To Those Who Have Been Interviewed Previously

1. You should get very few refusals, since all of these people have agreed to help us in the past. It does, however, mean that we have to find a particular person rather than selecting households at random. Some respondents will not have moved during the period since the last interview and it will be a relatively simple matter to find them at home and get their interview. Other respondents will have moved, will have changed their phone numbers, will have given us false names, etc. These people will have to be traced, a process we call "tracking."

2. Tracking

To the extent possible we have identified all of the people needing to be tracked before interviewing started. Thus, when you get a cover sheet, we have already done some work on this respondent and have every reason to believe he/she is still at that telephone number. It is still possible, however, that you will find that the respondent you are seeking is no longer at the number you call. In this instance, we are asking the interviewer to get as much information as possible, and, if unable to immediately locate the respondent, to turn the cover sheet back to the Tracking stack. We have specially trained a few people as trackers and it will be their job to find current addresses and phone numbers of these respondents and return the corrected cover sheets to the stack.

3. The Cover Sheet

Each cover sheet specifies a particular telephone number and a particular respondent. If the respondent is known to have moved since the last interview, the appropriate telephone number and address will be handwritten toward the right-hand side of the cover sheet under the heading, "new address and new telephone number." The area code is printed immediately before the seven-digit number; however, only the 308 area code needs to be dialed along with the rest of the number.

4. Each call you make must be recorded in the call-back record on the face of the cover sheet. For each call, record your interviewer number, the hour of day, date, day of week, and the results of the call.

It is possible that the number you dial will be unassigned. If this happens, make one call-back IMMEDIATELY to make sure you dialed correctly. If it is still unassigned, note this under "Noninterview Information" on the back of the cover sheet and return to the Tracking stack.

5. If you get an answer, ask to speak to the respondent. If the respondent is available, read the statement on the cover sheet, or your own rewording of it. Make it as conversational as possible. Add additional information to reduce suspicion, if necessary. This phase of the telephone is most important in securing a successful interview. Be your most convincing and as resolute as possible. The following are points you may want to make:

. . . It is vital that we re-interview each person in the previous sample. The purpose of the study is to find out how things have changed in Nebraska--are Nebraskans more or less healthy, more or less satisfied with their incomes, their neighborhoods, and their families? We can only measure this change if everyone previously interviewed cooperates.

. . . The study is sponsored by the University of Nebraska at Lincoln, directed by Dr. David Johnson and Dr. Alan Booth. If they have questions about the validity of the survey they can call Drs. Johnson or Booth collect at (402) 472-3672 or they can call the Office of University Information at (402) 472-2167.

. . . The data that we collect have been very useful in many practical instances. For example, data on home ownership and property taxes were used in the legislature during the debate on Homestead Exemptions. Data on health care and health care access are used in drawing up comprehensive state health care plans. Data on recreation are used in planning where to put new parks and recreation facilities.

. . . We will be glad to send them the results of the survey if they are interested. We have already sent them a selection of results of previous surveys.

6. If the respondent is not there when you reach your number, find out whether the respondent lives there and, if so, when it is likely that you can catch him or her. Check the box on the cover sheet indicating that the respondent is indeed at this number and fill out the call-back record, indicating that the respondent should be available at a certain time.

7. If the respondent does not live at this number, check the appropriate box and try to find out as much information as possible. Try to find out whether the respondent has ever lived there, when and where they might have moved, and, if the present residents have ever heard of the respondent, how long they themselves have lived at this number. All the information should be entered onto the Tracking Sheet -- even if it is all negative. Remember, you are not a trained tracker. You should, however, get as much information as possible to aid trackers while you are on the line. In the case where the person you are talking to knows exactly what the respondent's new phone number is, however, by all means go ahead and attempt to get the interview. Be sure to: 1) enter the new telephone number and address (if possible) on the face of

the cover sheet; 2) check the box which indicates that the respondent has moved; 3) check on the back of the cover sheet that you have tracked the respondent; and 4) attach the Tracking Sheet. For respondents who have moved out of state, there is a special, very short, interview form. Copies of this are available on the storage shelves; take one only if needed. Again, it is not intended that you serve as trackers; use this procedure only if you are given a definite number where the respondent can be reached -- do not look through telephone directories or engage in any search procedures.

8. If you get no answer or a busy signal, dial back IMMEDIATELY to make sure you have the correct number. If you still don't get an answer, fill out the details on the call-back form and return the cover sheet to the call-back stack at the end of your shift.

9. We will keep calling each number until we get either a refusal or a completion. If we get no answer after five calls, however, we will institute special procedures to make sure it is a working number. If you get the fifth NA, mark this category in the noninterview form and return the cover sheet to the Tracking stack.

10. Sign your initials and interviewer I.D. number to a cover sheet only in the instances where you "close out" a cover sheet: where you complete an interview, where the respondent refused, or where you find the respondent is deceased. All other close outs will be done by trackers.

11. The Call-Back Record is our primary means of tracing the progress of an interview. It is vital that each call you make be recorded on this sheet, REGARDLESS OF THE OUTCOME. You should use the following codes to indicate the results of your calls. Other alternatives should be indicated as clearly as possible.

CI	Completed Interview
PCI	Partially Completed Interview
REF	Refusal by Respondent
NA	No Answer
RA	Respondent Absent
TRACK	Respondent not at that number (unassigned) Needs to be tracked

Interview Schedule Instructions

A. Introduction

This interview should average 30 to 50 minutes. It is designed so that much of the material is precoded; only a few questions are open-ended or require probing. Most questions should be asked verbatim unless otherwise indicated. There is a wide variety of questions and we think both you and the respondent will find it interesting. The interview schedule has been extensively pre-tested and we do not believe you should have difficulty with any of the items. Any problems or questions you do have, however, should be reported immediately to your field supervisor, the Bureau staff, or the Study Director. If you are not completing the interviews correctly, we may request you to return to correct your mistakes--often at your own expense! A certain proportion of your interviews will be verified by your field supervisor. This means that your supervisor will contact the respondent again and verify that the interview was actually taken and all of the questions asked. Any evidence of fabricated respondents or responses will lead to immediate termination of employment. Accuracy and completeness are absolutely essential for a good, reliable interview. If you follow instructions carefully and are attentive in the training session, we believe you will find the interview task a rewarding and enjoyable experience.

B. General Comments on the Schedule Format

1. Do not read respondents information typed in all capital letters. This is for your information. Headings not typed in all capitals are read to respondents.

2. Do not read respondents all of the alternatives unless indicated.

3. Read all the questions verbatim, except where it clearly states that you are to use your own words. Do not vary wording or emphasis from interview to interview. If the respondent does not understand the question, first try reading it again. If the respondent still doesn't understand or asks, "What do you mean by . . .?" or "could you explain what . . . means?" you should try to redirect it to the respondent by giving them the response categories as suggestions. Tell them you want them to answer as they understand the questions. If this doesn't work, you should record a DK (don't know) answer. In cases where the schedule suggests that you probe for further details, you have some latitude in rewording or restructuring the question.

4. Try to keep the interview moving! Often the respondent may want to talk a lot about a subject; try to prod them on (nicely) and proceed with the interview.

5. If you are in doubt about what category to assign a response, give full information on back of cover sheet and leave it to the superviser.

6. DK means Don't Know. REF means Refused.

7. Enter every bit of information called for. Any problems or questions should be recorded on back of cover sheet.

8. When given a list of categories from which to select respondent's answer, use "Other" only when it definitely will not fit existing categories. If it is close to some other category or part of the answer fits a category, use the category and not "Other."

INTERVIEWING BY COMPUTER

Introduction

You will be sitting in front of an IBM-PC computer which will display the questions, one at a time, that you are to ask of the respondent. When they give you an answer either to a pre-coded or open-ended question, you will then key in the answer on the computer keyboard. The computer will then go on to the next appropriate question until the interview is completed. This procedure has the advantage of automatically following the correct skip patterns, and recording the answers on a disk. This reduces the number of errors and eliminates the need to keypunch the data. Since it is a new technique for most of you, it will take some patience and practice to become proficient using this method. Generally, the program we are using is very easy to use and quite tolerant of operator errors. We think you will enjoy using this system once you become accustomed to it.

Procedures for Loading Instrument into Computer

1. You will be assigned a floppy disk containing the survey instrument. The respondent's answers will also be recorded on this disk. When you are through interviewing for the day, return this disk to the designated place in the Bureau office. Do not take it home with you! We need to back it up and transfer the data from the disk after each session. Each disk will hold 20 interviews. You will need to get a new disk when yours is full.

2. Eight computers will be available for interviewing. Two are IBM-PC Portable computers, the others are IBM-PC desktop computers. The only differences between them is the switch to turn the computers on/off and the location of the disk drive you are to use. To load the program use the following procedures:

A. Insert the floppy disk provided in the top disk drive on the portables and in the left drive on the desktop computers with the label facing up. Close the door of the drive.

B. Turn on the computer. The switch for the portables is in the back on your left when facing the machine. On the desk top computers, it is on the right side towards the back. You will hear the computer fan start, but it will take it a couple of minutes to load the program.

C. After a few moments, information will appear on the screen asking you to enter the ID number of the respondent. This screen will reappear after you complete one interview and you are ready to go on to another. The ID number of the respondent will be on the cover sheet for this respondent. Once you have the respondent on the phone and he/she has agreed to participate, enter this number using the number keys along the top of the keyboard. It is vitally important to enter the correct number as it permits us to match cover sheets to interviews. Check it after you type it in. Do not use the number keys on the numeric keypad on the right side of the keyboard. After entering the numbers, you must also hit the ENTER key. This is the key marked <----¦ on the right side of the keyboard. This will tell the computer to accept the number and will display the first question. If you make a mistake entering the ID number, you can always correct it before you hit ENTER by using the backspace key (<----) and rekeying the correct digits. Once you hit ENTER, you cannot correct the error.

Procedures for Interviewing the Respondents

The questions you will be asking will appear on the screen, along with the answer options. Just key the digit corresponding to the answer selected by the respondent. If there are 9 or less possible choices, when you enter the selected digit, the computer will automatically go on to the next appropriate question. If the answer requires more than one digit to enter (for example, the respondent's age), you will need to hit the ENTER key after you key in the number. Some questions require an open-ended response. In this case, you will need to type in the response, just like you were typing their answer on a typewriter, hitting the ENTER key when finished. The space available for open-ended answers is restricted, usually to one line (80 columns) of informatiaon. If the answer is longer than this, you will need to shorten it by using abbreviations, etc. If it is still too long, write the remainder of the answer in the spaces reserved on the back of the cover sheet.

You may accidentally enter the wrong number, or the respondent might change his/her mind after you have already entered the answer. This is not a problem, as it is possible to go back to the previous question at any time. With single digit answers, all you need to do is hit the "x" key. This will back you up to the last question. You can hit the "x" again to backup even further. Each time you enter "x" it will back up another question. When you have backed up to the question that was entered incorrectly, you will need to reenter it. The questions will continue then from that point, but you need to reenter data for each question. If the question you are on when you want to go back requires an open-ended answer, enter an "x" followed by the ENTER key and it will also go back.

If the respondent does not have time now to complete the survey, or terminates before you reach the end, you can get out of the interview by holding down the CTRL key (left side of keyboard) and keying it with the END key (on the numeric keyboard). Remember to hold down the CTRL key while you hit the END key. This will end this interview, record the information on disk and send you back to the screen for entering the ID of another respondent. If you later succeed in getting the respondent to complete the interview, all you need to do is enter their number as instructed on the screen.

You will be asked to keep a list of all respondent ID numbers you have interviewed and recorded on your disk. There will be a place to indicate if the respondent did or did not complete the interview. If you are completing an interview begun by another interviewer, you will need to use their disk to complete the interview.

BE VERY CAREFUL WITH THE DISK(S) ASSIGNED TO YOU! PLACE THEM IN THEIR SLEEVES WHEN NOT IN USE. DO NOT BEND OR FOLD THEM. LIQUIDS, FOOD, CIGARETTE ASHES, ETC., CAN PERMANENTLY DAMAGE THE DISK. DO NOT PLACE THE DISK NEAR THE TELEPHONE ITSELF OR THE RECEIVER. TELEPHONES CONTAIN MAGNETS WHICH CAN DISTORT OR DESTROY THE MAGNETIC CODES STORED ON THE FLOPPY DISK. DO NOT DRINK LIQUIDS WHILE SITTING IN FRONT OF THE COMPUTER. LIQUIDS SPILLED ON THE KEYBOARD CAN DAMAGE THE COMPUTER. YOU WILL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR DAMAGES FROM LIQUIDS SPILLED ON THE COMPUTER.

GUIDE TO ITEMS

The screen number corresponds to the question number and appears in the upper left-hand corner. Special instructions for selected questions follows.

1 When entering the interview type number from the cover sheet label, double check to make sure it is the correct one.

2 - 63 The purpose of these items is to obtain information on every resident of the household. Information on up to seven people can be entered in the computer. There will be a very few cases where there are more than seven. In those cases, record the information on the back of the cover sheet.

We do not ask for information on the education and marital status of children.

Babies under the age of one year are recorded as 0 years.

In computing years of schooling completed, do not count nursery school, pre-school, or kindergarten years. Children who have yet to attend school are recorded 0.

73 Read city name if available. If no city, read name of county.

79 Living on a farm or ranch doesn't count. They must be cultivating the land or tending animals.

85 Debt includes loan from a parent or relative as well as those carried by a financial institution.

86-92 The original question is shown so that you can keep the respondent on the central question until they catch on. For example, on question 87, you could say, "Within the last two years did someone in your household have to take another job . . ."

97, 115 Layoff means *temporary* layoff.

98 The current age of the respondent is shown so that if he/she gives an age that is greater than their current age, you can resolve the discrepancy in a friendly way. In this case, you won't want to go back to the beginning, but you should note it on the cover sheet so it can be corrected later.

108, 119 The kind of work must be obtained in enough detail so that the occupation can be coded for status and various census categories. Therefore, obtain all of the information asked for. In some cases, the title is enough such as elementary school teacher. But, in others, it is not. For engineer, it is necessary to obtain type (e.g., electrical), duties (e.g., the individual may be a maintenance engineer who sweeps floors and does minor repairs, or the person may be a full time administrator), type of industry (whether it is a high tech firm or public utility may make a difference), and whether the individual is self-employed (person may be a marginally employed consultant or work for a stable high prestige firm such as IBM).

121 Buying means they are still making payments to the firm who holds the mortgage. Young people residing with their parents would record their parents' ownership status, unless they were paying rent. People who live in free housing in exchange for service are recorded as other.

122 We want to know if the respondent (or their spouse) has the legal control over the dwelling or if it rests with a parent, offspring, or some other member of the household.

124 We want to know whether the individual has to climb stairs to prepare or eat a meal, go to the bathroom, or go to bed. By main floor, we mean where they live or spend most of their time.

129 Handiman refers to a not-for-profit service that is offered in many communities.

142 Meals-on-Wheels refers to a not-for-profit service that delivers hot meals to the person's home. In some communities, it is called in-home meals. Homemaker, also a not-for-profit service, sends people in to do household chores on a regular basis.

144 In cases where the respondent pays the phone bill, but heat and lights are included in the rent, select "included in rent" category.

148- The lead-in is still carried on the screen so you can keep the respondent
153 on track until they catch on. For example, you could say: "Have you used Handiman in the last three months?" and so on.

168- The lead-in is still carried on the screen so you can keep the respondent
171 on track until they catch on. You can say, for example, "Do you go for recreation?"

176-188 The lead-in is still carried on the screen so you can keep the respondent on track until they catch on. You can say, for example, "Have you needed information or assistance on health insurance?"

200 If they give you a general category of religion, for example, "Christian," record this as "Other."

275-277 Use lead or shortened version until respondent catches on.

298-299 Use lead or shortened version until respondent catches on.

301-302 Use lead or shortened version until respondent catches on.

312-314 We want the respondent to make judgments about these matters even if they don't use the services. If they say they don't use the services, learn whether they have an opinion or don't know.

336 If unsure about whether it is a specific example, ask about library location or characteristics.

363, 366 You may have to translate judgments into percents. If they say quite a bit, you may ask, "Would that be more than half?" and go on from there to get their impressions translated into percents.

441, 442 Type in exact wording leaving out excess words.

444, 445 Type in exact wording leaving out excess words.

447 If more than one, record last one used.

457, 458 Primary care giver means the individual is responsible for someone who is dependent by virtue of needing assistance with essentials such as eating, personal care, getting around, having enough income, or in other ways being unable to take care of themselves.

477- Income refers to all related household members who pool their income.
479 Earnings of youngsters or social security payments to elderly parents are not included unless this income is contributed to the family pool. Young adults living with their parents or older people living with grown children should record only their own income unless they have access to the family checkbook.

481- Use shortened version of lead until respondent catches on. For example:
485 "Did any of your household income come from rent?"

486 If respondent says he/she belongs to two racial/ethnic groups, ask for the one he/she usually considers himself/herself. If the respondent cannot make a choice, record as "Other."

Information Tracking Sheet

If the respondent does not have a street address, record the location as accurately as possible, such as one mile north of the junction of Hwy. 77 and 2. Be sure the information is specific enough so coders can pinpoint where the person lives. If the respondent has a first name that might be used by either sex, indicate the sex of the person. Also, any job-related information which the respondent might have given during the interview which might be useful in tracking the individual should be recorded as well.

When obtaining the names and addresses of references, include first and middle name or initial and husband's first name if the person is a married or widowed woman.

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APPENDIX F

INTERVIEW PROCESSING CONTROL RECORD

Bureau of Sociological Research
Department of Sociology
University of Nebraska
Lincoln, Nebraska 68588

SHEET NO.__________

NÁSIS - FALL 1986
INTERVIEW PROCESSING CONTROL RECORD

				Precoded Seg.		Coded Seg.			
Assigned Number	Sequence Number	Disk#	Segment (Panel)	Date Punched	Date Verif.	Date Coded	Date Punched	Date Verif.	Date I.D. Sep. and Filed

APPENDIX G

RESPONSES TO OPEN-ENDED CORE QUESTIONS, OCCUPATIONAL TYPE CODES, CITY CODES, AND COUNTY CODES

Item 94. "Other" Reason Not Likely to be Farming Five Years from Now.

I.D.		Response
1157	94	Because of age
781872	94	Because of the mortality table
770113	94	Can't make anything
4130	94	Have started a spraying business
780437	94	Health problems
2768	94	No renters
1110	94	Some of each

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Item 97. "Other" Activity of Respondent During Last Week

I.D.		Response
1740	97	Because of an accident
780007	97	Between jobs - sold business
800446	97	Disability
2814	97	Disability - SSI
770475	97	Disabled
770503	97	Disabled
1427	97	Disabled
770479	97	Disabled
4360	97	Flea Market Hobbyist - self-employed
772536	97	Handicapped, don't do anything
770905	97	In nursing home
1492	97	In Virginia with sister
840819	97	Injured on job - disability
2257	97	Just staying at home
770070	97	Living in nursing home
840011	97	Not working at all
781516	97	Not working outside the home at all; just a little farming
770678	97	On vacation
1795	97	Recovering from major surgery
2194	97	Waiting to get married and move

Item 115. "Other" Activity of Respondent's Spouse During Last Week

I.D.		Response
3090	115	Completely disabled - service connected
770184	115	Disabled
772539	115	Disabled
772077	115	Disabled
840275	115	Does construction - laid off for winter
772054	115	Farming
772312	115	He is disabled
770523	115	Insurance underwriter in Detroit, MI
772485	115	Just got home after having a baby
1248	115	Laid off
1274	115	Not working: back problem
1316	115	Nothing

Item 120. "Other" Kind of Housing Respondent Lives In Currently

I.D.		Response
840800	120	Apartment and a house
770131	120	Condominium
840861	120	Dorm
2170	120	Dormitory
840159	120	Duplex
781718	120	Duplex
781423	120	Duplex
801438	120	Duplex
840851	120	Duplex
1333	120	Duplex
781715	120	Duplex
770558	120	Duplex
801439	120	Duplex
800652	120	Duplex
1177	120	Duplex
2808	120	Duplex
770322	120	Duplex
771052	120	Duplex
772298	120	Duplex
840721	120	Fraternity
770808	120	In nursing home because of health
770905	120	Nursing home
770070	120	Nursing home
1109	120	Nursing home
4107	120	Nursing home for 3 years
840715	120	On-base housing
1468	120	Retirement Home
1146	120	Retirement home
770536	120	Senior retirement center
800253	120	Student cooperative
1855	120	Two houses attached-duplex

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Item 200. "Other" Religious Preference

I.D.		Response
781303	200	Agnostic
821610	200	Agnostic
772188	200	Agnostic - believes in God, but no church preference
2900	200	Bahai
800510	200	Bahai
770468	200	Charismatic
840078	200	Christain - non-denominational
800268	200	Christian
771073	200	Christian
770098	200	Christian
2479	200	Christian
2800	200	Christian
2504	200	Christian
772355	200	Christian
800821	200	Christian
2393	200	Christian
780281	200	Christian
840890	200	Christian
840790	200	Christian
3272	200	Christian
772138	200	Christian
4403	200	Christian
4022	200	Christian - no special denomination
1365	200	Greek Orthodox
2750	200	Greek Orthodox
770118	200	Humanist
1028	200	Mixture - has own faith
4250	200	Moslem (Black)
1466	200	Native American Church
2992	200	No denomination
800522	200	Non denominational
770005	200	Non-denominational
3352	200	Reformed
2257	200	Religion is ok but don't have preference

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Item 210. "Other" Political Preference

I.D.		Response
840695	210	Apathetic-apolitical
2722	210	Do not vote
800784	210	Don't get involved in politics
2559	210	Don't vote
2889	210	Don't vote
772074	210	Don't get involved
4342	210	I don't vote any more
780031	210	I'm not a citizen
800931	210	Maybe Democrat, but has only voted once in her life
2453	210	Neutral
770165	210	Never vote
772007	210	No comment
840244	210	No Party
1719	210	No party - never voted
771070	210	No preference
840885	210	Non-political
3081	210	Non-political
2593	210	None
820772	210	None
3124	210	None
770110	210	None
4265	210	None
1174	210	None
772298	210	None
2479	210	None of the above - I don't vote
800862	210	None; not interested
3090	210	Not a citizen
1057	210	Not an American citizen
770703	210	Not politically active
1133	210	Not registered
772336	210	Not registered
770639	210	Nothing
770070	210	Nothing
772307	210	Nothing
770682	210	Nothing
800158	210	Republican
771145	210	Votes for the best person

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Item 486. "Other" Race of Respondent

I.D.		Response
771068	486	Afro-American
2610	486	Chinese

Occupational Type Codes Used on Occupation Questions

01	Professional, Technical and Kindred Workers
02	Managers, Officials and Proprietors
03	Clerical and Kindred Workers
04	Sales Workers
05	Craftsmen and Foremen
06	Operatives
07	Non-Farm Laborers
08	Private Household Workers
09	Service Workers
10	Farm Laborers or Foremen
11	Military
12	Farmer owning 2500 or more acres, irrigation not ascertained
13	Farmer owning 2500 or more acres, non-irrigated
14	Farmer owning 2500 or more acres, secondary irrigation
15	Farmer owning 2500 or more acres, primary irrigation
16	Farmer owning 2000-2499 acres, irrigation not ascertained
17	Farmer owning 2000-2499 acres, non-irrigated
18	Farmer owning 2000-2499 acres, secondary irrigation
19	Farmer owning 1000-1999 acres, primary irrigation
20	Farmer owning 500-999 acres, irrigation not ascertained
21	Farmer owning 500-999 acres, non-irrigated
22	Farmer owning 500-999 acres, secondary irrigation
23	Farmer owning 500-999 acres, primary irrigation
24	Farmer owning 220-499 acres, irrigation not ascertained
25	Farmer owning 220-499 acres, non-irrigated
26	Farmer owning 220-499 acres, secondary irrigation
27	Farmer owning 220-499 acres, primary irrigation
28	Farmer owning less than 220 acres, irrigation not ascertained
29	Farmer owning less than 220 acres, non-irrigated
30	Farmer owning less than 220 acres, secondary irrigation
31	Farmer owning less than 220 acres, primary irrigation
32	Farmer renting 500 or more acres, irrigation not ascertained
33	Farmer renting 500 or more acres, non-irrigated
34	Farmer renting 500 or more acres, secondary irrigation
35	Farmer renting 500 or more acres, primary irrigation
36	Farmer renting 220-499 acres, irrigation not ascertained
37	Farmer renting 220-499 acres, non-irrigated
38	Farmer renting 220-499 acres, secondary irrigation
39	Farmer renting 220-499 acres, primary irrigation
40	Farmer renting under 220 acres, irrigation not ascertained
41	Farmer renting under 220 acres, non-irrigated
42	Farmer renting under 220 acres, secondary irrigation
43	Farmer renting under 220 acres, primary irrigation
44	Rancher, 5,000 or more head of cattle
45	Rancher, 3,000 - 4,999 head of cattle
46	Rancher, 1,500 - 2,999 head of cattle
47	Rancher, 750 - 1,499 head of cattle
48	Rancher, 250 - 749 head of cattle
49	Rancher, 100 - 249 head of cattle
50	Rancher, less than 100 head of cattle
51	Rancher, Not Elsewhere Classified
52	Farmer, Own, Not Elsewhere Classified
53	Farmer, Rent, Not Elsewhere Classified

54	Farmer, Not Elsewhere Classified
55	Retired, No Other Information
56	Farmer-Rancher, Not Elsewhere Classified
57	Farmer owning 1000-1999 acres, non-irrigated
58	Farmer owning 1000-1999 acres, secondary irrigation
59	Farmer owning 1000-1999 acres, primary irrigation
60	Farmer owning 2000-24999 acres, primary irrigation
61	Dairy Farmer
62	Farmer, Own-Rent, primary irrigation
63	Hog Farmer
64	Rancher-Farmer, own 1000-1999 acres, 100-249 head of cattle
65	Farm/Ranch Manager
66	Grain, dairy and hog farmer
67	Grain, hog and beef farmer
68	Grain and hog farmer
69	Rancher-Farmer, own 220-499 acres, rent 8500 acres, 250-749 head of cattle
70	Sheep raiser
71	Farmer, cattle feeder, 500 head fed each year
72	Farmer, own-rent. non-irrigated, dairy cattle, cattle
73	Rancher, own 2000 dryland, cattle operation
74	Farmer, hog and beef
75	Manager Swine Operation - 2000 hogs
76	Farmer, owns 320 non-irrigated acres, 200 cattle, 500 hogs
77	Farmer, owns 720 irrigated acres, 1000 hogs

CITIES FOR FALL NASIS-86

0005	Abie
0010	Adams
0015	Ainsworth
0020	Albion
0025	Alda
0035	Allen
0040	Alliance
0045	Alma
0050	Alvo
0080	Arapahoe
0085	Arcadia
0090	Arlington
0095	Arnold
0100	Arthur
0105	Ashland
0115	Atkinson
0125	Auburn
0130	Aurora
0140	Axtell
0170	Bartley
0175	Bassett
0180	Battle Creek
0185	Bayard
0195	Beatrice
0200	Beaver City
0215	Beemer
0220	Belden
0230	Bellevue
0245	Benedict
0250	Benkelman
0260	Bennington
0265	Bertrand
0275	Big Springs
0280	Bladen
0290	Bloomfield
0300	Blue Hill
0305	Blue Springs
0315	Bradshaw
0320	Brady
0325	Brainard
0335	Bridgeport
0355	Broken Bown
0365	Brule
0370	Bruning
0375	Bruno
0380	Brunswick
0385	Burchard
0400	Burwell
0410	Butte
0415	Byron
0420	Cairo
0430	Cambridge
0440	Carleton
0445	Carroll
0465	Central City
0470	Ceresco
0475	Chadron
0485	Chapman
0490	Chappell
0495	Chester
0505	Clarkson
0515	Clay Center
0520	Clearwater
0545	Columbus
0565	Cordova
0575	Cortland
0590	Cozad
0600	Craig
0605	Crawford
0610	Creighton
0620	Crete
0625	Crofton
0635	Culbertson
0640	Curtis
0650	Dakota City
0655	Dalton
0660	Danbury
0665	Dannebrog
0675	Davenport
0685	David City
0695	Daykin
0700	Decatur
0710	Deshler
0725	Dickens
0735	Dix
0740	Dixon
0745	Dodge
0750	Doniphan
0755	Dorchester
0765	DuBois
0770	Dunbar
0780	Dunning
0785	Dwight
0790	Eagle
0795	Eddyville
0815	Elgin
0825	Elkhorn
0830	Elm Creek
0835	Elmwood
0840	Elsie
0845	Elwood
0855	Emerson
0875	Eustis
0880	Ewing
0885	Exeter
0890	Fairbury
0895	Fairfield
0900	Fairmont
0905	Falls City
0917	Farwell
0920	Filley
0925	Firth
0930	Fordyce
0935	Fort Calhoun
0945	Franklin
0950	Fremont
0955	Friend
0960	Fullerton
0965	Funk
0985	Geneva
0990	Genoa
0995	Gering
1000	Gibbon
1010	Giltner
1020	Goehner
1025	Gordon
1030	Gothenberg
1035	Grafton
1045	Grand Island
1050	Grant
1055	Greeley Center
1070	Gretna
1080	Guide Rock
1095	Haigler
1100	Hallam
1115	Hampton
1120	Harbine
1130	Harrison
1135	Hartington
1145	Hastings
1150	Hayes Center
1170	Hebron
1175	Hemingford
1180	Henderson
1195	Herman
1200	Hershey
1205	Hickman
1220	Holdrege
1235	Hooper
1255	Howells
1260	Hubbard
1270	Humboldt
1275	Humphrey

1290	Hyannis
1295	Imperial
1310	Inman
1330	Johnson
1335	Johnstown
1345	Juniata
1350	Kearney
1355	Kenesaw
1360	Kennard
1370	Kimball
1380	Laurel
1383	LaVista
1385	Lawrence
1395	Leigh
1405	Lewellen
1415	Lexington
1425	Lincoln
1440	Litchfield
1445	Lodgepole
1450	Long Pine
1455	Loomis
1465	Louisville
1470	Loup City
1490	Lyons
1495	McCook
1505	McGrew
1515	Madison
1530	Malcolm
1550	Marsland
1570	Maxwell
1605	Merriman
1610	Milford
1615	Millard
1625	Milligan
1630	Minatare
1635	Minden
1640	Mitchell
1650	Monroe
1675	Murdock
1680	Murray
1685	Naper
1695	Nebraska City
1700	Nehawka
1705	Neligh
1710	Nelson
1715	Nemaha
1725	Newcastle
1730	Newman Grove
1755	Norfolk
1765	North Bend
1775	North Platte
1780	Oak
1790	Oakland
1810	Odell
1815	Ogallala
1825	Omaha
1830	O'Neill
1840	Orchard
1845	Ord
1855	Orleans
1860	Osceola
1865	Oshkosh
1870	Osmond
1875	Otoe
1880	Overton
1885	Oxford
1895	Palisade
1900	Palmer
1905	Palmyra
1915	Papillion
1925	Paxton
1935	Pender
1940	Peru
1950	Phillips
1955	Pickrell
1960	Pierce
1965	Pilger
1970	Plainview
1975	Platte Center
1980	Plattsmouth
1985	Pleasant Dale
1990	Pleasanton
1995	Plymouth
2000	Polk
2005	Ponca
2015	Potter
2045	Ralston
2055	Ravenna
2060	Raymond
2065	Red Cloud
2085	Rising City
2090	Riverdale
2100	Roca
2115	Rosalie
2120	Roseland
2130	Rulo
2135	Rushville
2145	St. Edward
2155	St. Paul
2175	Schuyler
2180	Scotia
2185	Scottsbluff
2190	Scribner
2200	Seward
2205	Shelby
2210	Shelton
2215	Shickley
2230	Sidney
2235	Silver Creek
2255	So. Sioux City
2260	Spalding
2265	Spencer
2275	Springfield
2280	Springview
2290	Stanton
2295	Staplehurst
2320	Sterling
2340	Stratton
2345	Stromsburg
2350	Stuart
2360	Superior
2370	Sutherland
2375	Sutton
2385	Syracuse
2390	Table Rock
2420	Tekamah
2430	Thayer
2435	Thedford
2445	Tilden
2450	Tobias
2455	Trenton
2465	Uehling
2470	Ulysses
2475	Unadilla
2480	Union
2490	Utica
2495	Valentine
2500	Valley
2505	Valparaiso
2520	Verdigre
2540	Wahoo
2545	Wakefield
2550	Wallace
2570	Waterloo
2575	Wauneta
2580	Wausa
2585	Waverly
2590	Wayne
2595	Wreping Water
2600	Wellfleet
2609	Cedar Creek
2615	Weston
2620	West Point
2630	Wilber
2635	Wilcox
2645	Winnebago

2670	Wolbach
2680	Wood River
2695	York
2700	Yutan
2706	Morrill
2775	Holland
2780	Martell
2790	Holmesville
2795	Hoskins
2800	Raeville
2815	Keystone
2825	Hansen
2850	Homer
2890	Purdum
3000	Morse Bluffs
3030	Agnew
3035	Milburn
3335	Walton

001	Adams (13)
003	Antelope (11)
005	Arthur (19)
007	Banner (22)
009	Blaine (26)
011	Boone (10)
013	Box Butte (23)
015	Boyd (24)
017	Brown (24)
019	Buffalo (15)
021	Burt (6)
023	Butler (8)
025	Cass (4)
027	Cedar (25)
029	Chase (19)
031	Cherry (24)
033	Cheyenne (21)
035	Clay (13)
037	Colfax (10)
039	Cuming (6)
041	Custer (26)
043	Dakota (3)
045	Dawes (23)
047	Dawson (16)
049	Deuel (21)
051	Dixon (25)
053	Dodge (5)
055	Douglas (1)
057	Dundy (20)
059	Fillmore (9)
061	Franklin (17)
063	Frontier (16)
065	Furnas (17)
067	Gage (14)
069	Garden (22)
071	Garfield (26)
073	Gosper (16)
075	Grant (19)
077	Greeley (26)
079	Hall (12)
081	Hamilton (12)
083	Harlan (17)
085	Hayes (20)
087	Hitchcock (20)
089	Holt (24)
091	Hooker (18)
093	Howard (12)
095	Jefferson (14)
097	Johnson (7)
099	Kearney (15)
101	Keith (19)
103	Keya Paha (24)
105	Kimball (21)
107	Knox (25)

109	Lancaster (2)
111	Lincoln (18)
113	Logan (18)
115	Loup (26)
117	McPherson (18)
119	Madison (11)
121	Merrick (12)
123	Morrill (22)
125	Nance (10)
127	Nemaha (7)
129	Nuckolls (13)
131	Otoe (4)
133	Pawnee (7)
135	Perkins (19)
137	Phelps (17)
139	Pierce (11)
141	Platte (10)
143	Poik (9)
145	Red Willow (20)
147	Richardson (7)
149	Rock (24)
151	Saline (8)
153	Sarpy (1)
155	Saunders (4)
157	Scotts Bluff (22)
159	Seward (8)
161	Sheridan (23)
163	Sherman (26)
165	Sioux (23)
167	Stanton (11)
169	Thayer (14)
171	Thomas (18)
173	Thurston (6)
175	Valley (26)
177	Washington (5)
179	Wayne (11)
181	Webster (13)
183	Wheeler (26)
185	York (9)

Planning and Development Region numbers are in parentheses following county name.

APPENDIX H

LIST OF VARIABLES

List of Variables in the FALL NASIS-86 Archive SPSSX File

Variable Name	Variable Label
CID1	I. D. Number, Card No. 1
CTYPE	Interview Type
COPN2	Name of Resident No. 1
CSEX1	Sex of Resident No. 1
CRELATN1	Relation of Resident No. 1 to P.I.E.
CMARITL1	Marital Status of Resident No. 1
CAGE1	Age of Resident No. 1
CSCHOOL1	Years Schooling of Resident No. 1
CGED1	Resident No. 1 Has GED/Diploma?
CDEGREE1	Highest Degree of Resident No. 1
COPN10	Name of Resident No. 2
CSEX2	Sex of Resident No. 2
CRELATN2	Relation of Resident No. 2 to P.I.E.
CAGE2	Age of Resident No. 2
CMARITL2	Marital Status of Resident No. 2
CSPOUSE2	Resident No. 2 Spouse of Respondent?
CSCHOOL2	Years Schooling of Resident No. 2
CGED2	Resident No. 2 Has GED/Diploma?
CDEGREE2	Highest Degree of Resident No. 2
COPN19	Name of Resident No. 3
CSEX3	Sex of Resident No. 3
CRELATN3	Relation of Resident No. 3 to P.I.E.
CAGE3	Age of Resident No. 3
CMARTIL3	Marital Status of Resident No. 3
CSPOUSE3	Resident No. 3 Spouse of Respondent?
CSCHOOL3	Years Schooling of Resident No. 3
CGED3	Resident No. 3 Has GED/Diploma?
CDEGREE3	Highest Degree of Resident No. 3
COPN28	Name of Resident No. 4
CSEX4	Sex of Resident No. 4
CRELATN4	Relation of Resident No. 4 to P.I.E.
CAGE4	Age of Resident No. 4
CMARTIL4	Marital Status of Resident No. 4
CSPOUSE4	Resident No. 4 Spouse of Respondent?
CSCHOOL4	Years School of Resident No. 4
CGED4	Resident No. 4 Has GED/Diploma?
CDEGREE4	Highest Degree of Resident No. 4
COPN37	Name of Resident No. 5
CSEX5	Sex of Resident No. 5
CRELATN5	Relation of Resident No. 5 to P.I.E.
CAGE5	Age of Resident No. 5
CMARITL5	Marital Status of Resident No. 5
CSPOUSE5	Resident No. 5 Spouse of Respondent?
CSCHOOL5	Years School of Resident No. 5
CGED5	Resident No. 5 Has GED/Diploma?
CDEGREE5	Highest Degree of Resident No. 5
COPN46	Name of Resident No. 6
CSEX6	Sex of Resident No. 6

CRELATN6	Relation of Resident No. 6 to P.I.E.
CAGE6	Age of Resident No. 6
CMARITL6	Marital Status of Resident No. 6
CSPOUSE6	Resident No. 6 Spouse of Respondent?
CSCHOOL6	Years Schooling of Resident No. 6
CGED6	Resident No. 6 Has GED/Diploma?
CDEGREE6	Highest Degree of Resident No. 6
COPN55	Name of Resident No. 7
CSEX7	Sex of Resident No. 7
CRELATN7	Relation of Resident No. 7 to P.I.E.
CAGE7	Age of Resident No. 7
CMARITL7	Marital Status of Resident No. 7
CSPOUSE7	Resident No. 7 Spouse of Respondent?
CSCHOOL7	Years Schooling of Resident No. 7
CGED7	Resident No. 7 Has GED/Diploma?
CDEGREE7	Highest Degree of Resident No. 7
COPN64	County of residence
CVAR65	Born in this county?
CVAR66	Years lived in this county
CVAR67	Where were you born?
CVAR68	Where do you live?
COPN69	Community of residence
CVAR70	Same residence as two years ago?
CVAR71	Where did you live two years ago?
CVAR72	Number of moves in the last two years
CVAR73	Like county in which live?
CVAR74	Like neighborhood?
CVAR75	Safety of community now versus two years ago
CVAR76	Satisfied with financial situation?
CVAR77	Financial prospects now versus two years ago?
CVAR78	Overall feeling
CDRJ79	Actively farming?
CDRJ80	Number of acres farm?
CDRJ81	Acres owned, leased, or both?
CDRJ82	Number acres leased?
CDRJ83	Number of acres irrigated?
CDRJ84	Number of livestock
CDRJ85	Currently carry any debt on the farm?
CDRJ86	Behind on repayment of debt?
CDRJ87	Household member have to take another job?
CDRJ88	Sell off any land, etc.?
CDRJ89	Reduce insurance coverage?
CDRJ90	Couldn't buy seed, etc.?
CDRJ91	Put off medical care?
CDRJ92	Put off home maintenance?
CDRJ93	Stay in farming in five years?
CDRJ94	Why will no longer be farming
CDRJ95	Percent family income from farming
CDRJ96	Farm owned previously by relatives?
CLAB97	Respondent work status
CAGG98	Age when retired
CAGG99	Reason respondent retired
CAGG100	Attitude toward retirement
CLAB101	Employer provide retirement literature?
CLAB102	Literature helpful?

CLAB103	Percent retirement income from Social Security
CLAB104	Percent retirement income from pension
CLAB105	Ever employed for one year?
CLAB106	Years worked at job?
CLAB107	Months worked at job - if less than one year
COPN108	Job title
CLAB109	Employer provide retirement information?
CLAB110	Overqualified for job?
CLAB111	Ever earned more money at a previous job?
CLAB112	Why leave higher paying job?
CLAB113	Does employer assist with child care?
CLAB114	Does employer pay for child care?
CAVR115	Spouse working last week?
CVAR116	Spouse employed for one year?
CVAR117	Years spouse worked
CVAR118	Months spouse worked at job - if less than one year
COPN119	Spouse's job title
CVAR120	Type of housing unit
CVAR121	Terms of ownership
CAGG122	Who owns or is buying?
CAGG123	Number of rooms in household
CAGG124	Rooms not on main floor
CAGG125	Having room on different floor a hardship?
CAGG126	Letting repairs go?
CAGG127	Home unsafe because put off repairs?
CAGG128	Anyone help with home repairs?
CAGG129	Who helps?
CAGG130	Pay for help?
CAGG131	Chores put off because too hard?
CAGG132	Which chores put off - first?
CAGG133	Which chores put off - second?
CAGG134	Which chores put off - third?
CAGG135	Which chores put off - fourth?
CAGG136	Which chores put off - fifth?
CAGG137	Which chores put off - sixth?
CAGG138	Which chores put off - seventh?
CAGG139	Which chores put off - eighth?
CAGG140	Which chores put off - ninth?
CAGG141	Help from anyone else?
CAGG142	Who helps?
CAGG143	Trouble meeting household expenses?
CAGG144	Approximate amount of monthly utilities?
CAGG145	Rent/Mortgage too high?
CAGG146	Approximate monthly rent/mortgage?
CAGG147	Use Senior Center?
CAGG148	Use Meals-on-Wheels?
CAGG149	Use Handiman?
CAGG150	Use Homemaker?
CAGG151	Use Visiting Nurse?
CAGG152	Use Senior Transportation?
CAGG153	Use Adult Day Care?
CAGG154	Thought of moving in last two years?
CAGG155	Main reason to move?
CAGG156	Type of place to move to?
CAGG157	Place in community to meet housing needs?

CAGG158	Miles to find type of housing needed?
CAGG159	Price range could afford?
CAGG160	Plan to move in 1 to 2 years?
CAGG161	Main reason not to move?
CAGG162	Drive car for errands?
CAGG163	How do you get around?
CAGG164	Know of Senior Center in area?
CAGG165	Meals served in Senior Center?
CAGG166	Ever go to Senior Center?
CAGG167	Go to Senior Center to socialize?
CAGG168	Go to Senior Center for recreation?
CAGG169	Senior Center for shopping assistance?
CAGG170	Senior Center for classes?
CAGG171	Senior Center for meals?
CAGG172	Why eat meals at Senior Center?
CAGG173	Fix own meals?
CAGG174	Eat by self?
CAGG175	Need income tax information?
CAGG176	Need health insurance information?
CAGG177	Need Medicare claim information?
CAGG178	Need Social Security information?
CAGG179	Need consumer fraud information?
CAGG180	Need will or estate planning information?
CAGG181	Need age discrimination information?
CAGG182	Need guardianship information?
CAGG183	Need food stamp information?
CAGG184	Need lawsuit information?
CAGG185	Need nursing home problem information?
CAGG186	Need information on settling estates?
CAGG187	Need financial counseling?
CAGG188	Need power of attorney information?
CAGG189	Have other information needs?
CAGG190	Where would go to get this information?
CVAR191	Number of times married?
CVAR192	Describe marriage?
CVAR193	Communication with spouse is?
CVAR194	Thought about divorce in last two years?
CVAR195	Household member less than 12?
CLAB196	Child receive child care?
CLAB197	Where is child cared for?
CLAB198	Child care services available in area?
CLAB199	Adult in household not work because no child care?
CVAR200	Religious preference?
CVAR201	Attend church past week?
CAGG202	Have nonrelative or close friends feel close to?
CAGG203	Friends live nearby?
CAGG204	How often contact friends?
CAGG205	Have relatives feel close to?
CAGG206	Relatives live nearby?
CAGG207	How often contact relatives?
CVAR208	Belong to voluntary associations?
CVAR209	Number of voluntary associations?
CVAR210	Political preference?
CVAR211	Voted in last two years?
CWCH212	Read letter to editor column?

CWCH213	Read about governor's election?
CWCH214	Number favoring Boosalis?
CWCH215	Number favoring Orr?
CWCH216	Number against Boosalis?
CWCH217	Number against Orr?
CWCH218	Arguments sway you?
CPRK219	Respondent swim outdoors?
CPRK220	Respondent go camping?
CPRK221	Respondent go boating?
CPRK222	Respondent go fishing?
CPRK223	Respondent satisfied with outdoor swimming?
CPRK224	Respondent satisfied with camping?
CPRK225	Respondent satisfied with boating?
CPRK226	Respondent satisfied with fishing?
CPRK227	Number days swim outdoors?
CPRK228	Respondent swam compared to last year
CPRK229	Percent time at beach or lake?
CPRK230	Number days camped?
CPRK231	Respondent camped compared to last year
CPRK232	Number days boating?
CPRK233	Respondent boated compared to last year
CPRK234	Number days fished?
CPRK235	Respondent fished compared to last year
CPRK236	Percent camping in tent?
CPRK237	Percent non-power boating?
CPRK238	Type of non-power boating usually done?
CPRK239	Where did you boat?
CPRK240	Percent boating outside Nebraska
CPRK241	Percent boating for fishing
CPRK242	Where did you fish?
CPRK243	Percent fishing outside Nebraska?
CPRK244	Participate in follow-up study?
CPRK245	Respondent fish in lakes or ponds?
CPRK246	Number days fished in lakes or ponds?
CPRK247	Respondent ice fish?
CPRK248	Number days ice fished?
CPRK249	Respondent fish in streams or rivers?
CPRK250	Number days fished in streams or rivers?
CPRK251	Respondent fished Missouri River?
COPN252	County where fished Missouri River?
CPRK253	Number fishing trips to Missouri River?
CPRK254	Respondent fished Platte River?
CPRK255	Respondent fished North Platte?
CPRK256	Respondent fished South Platte?
CPRK257	Respondent fished Middle Platte?
CPRK258	Respondent fished Lower Platte?
COPN259	County where fished North Platte?
CPRK260	Number times fished North Platte?
COPN261	County where fished South Platte?
CPRK262	Number times fished South Platte?
COPN263	County where fished Middle Platte?
CPRK264	Number times fished Middle Platte?
COPN265	County where fished Lower Platte?
CPRK266	Number times fished Lower Platte?
CPRK267	Respondent fished Niobrara River?

COPN268	County where fished Niobrara River?
CPRK269	Number times fished Niobrara River?
CPRK270	Respondent fished Elkhorn River?
COPN271	County where fished Elkhorn River?
CPRK272	Number times fished Elkhorn River?
COPN273	Name of child
CPRK274	Child swim outdoors?
CPRK275	Child go camping?
CPRK276	Child go boating?
CPRK277	Child go fishing?
CPRK278	Number days child swam outdoors?
CPRK279	Percent swimming at beach or lake?
CPRK280	Number days child went camping?
CPRK281	Number days child went boating?
CPRK282	Number days child fished in lake?
CPRK283	Number days child fished in stream or river?
CPRK284	Number days child ice fished?
CPRK285	Percent fishing with immediate family?
CLIB286	Use library services?
CLIB287	Check out books or magazines?
CLIB288	Check out films, art work, etc.?
CLIB289	Use library reference works?
CLIB290	Use interlibrary loan?
CLIB291	Book or magazine service - rating
CLIB292	Films, art work, etc., service - rating
CLIB293	Reference works service - rating
CLIB294	Interlibrary loan service - rating
COPN295	Name of child
CLIB296	Child use library?
CLIB297	Child use children books?
CLIB298	Child use records, tapes, etc.?
CLIB299	Child use summer reading program?
CLIB300	Children's books were - rating
CLIB301	Children's records, tapes, etc., were - rating
CLIB302	Children's reading program was - rating
CLIB303	Other household member use library?
CLIB304	Other household member used books or magazines?
CLIB305	Other household member used recordings, film, etc.?
CLIB306	Other household member used reference works?
CLIB307	Other household member use information/interlibrary loan?
CLIB308	Other household member use children's books?
CLIB309	Other household member use summer reading program?
CLIB310	Other household member use children's records, etc.?
CLIB311	Rating of services
CLIB312	Time to get to library from home
CLIB313	Convenience of library
CLIB314	Adequacy of facilities
CLIB315	Library has phone information number?
CLIB316	Use telephone information number?
CLIB317	Number of times use information number per year?
CLIB318	Use information number for work/job?
CLIB319	Use information number for school?
CLIB320	Use information number for home?
CLIB321	Use of information number unspecified?
CLIB322	Computer available?

CLIB323	Use computer if available?
CLIB324	Number times use computer per year?
CLIB325	Use computer for - work?
CLIB326	Use computer for - school?
CLIB327	Use computer for - home?
CLIB328	Use computer for - no specific example?
CLIB329	Check out videos at library?
CLIB330	Use videos if available?
CLIB331	Number times use videos per year?
CLIB332	Use videos for -?
CLIB333	Library issue regional card?
CLIB334	Use regional card if available?
CLIB335	Number times use regional card per year?
CLIB336	What other library use card in?
CLIB337	Pay fee for card?
CLIB338	Amount willing to pay for card?
CLIB339	Library services available for handicapped?
CVAR340	Law restrict damage settlement?
CVAR341	Regulations that limit insurance company profit?
CVAR342	Regulations that limit lawyer fees?
CVAR343	Most effective economic development plan?
CVAR344	Tax increase to expand businesses?
CVAR345	Tax increase to fund economic development?
CVAR346	Nebraska having low-level radioactive waste?
CVAR347	Regional disposal site for high-level radioactive waste?
CVAR348	Regulations for carrying waste?
CVAR349	Nuclear power plants in Nebraska - safe or unsafe?
CVAR350	Man-made chemicals present in water?
CVAR351	Chemicals in water is -?
CVAR352	Government role in water quality?
CVAR353	Tax increase - work on water?
CVAR354	Tax increase to meet needs of elderly?
CVAR355	Law require employees to be tested for drugs?
CVAR356	State employees required to take drug test?
CCC357	Community colleges teach technical skills?
CCC358	Percent courses - vocational-technical?
CCC359	Community colleges offer transfer courses?
CCC360	Percent transfer courses?
CCC361	Community colleges teach hobby-recreation classes?
CCC362	Percent courses - hobby-recreation?
CCC363	Percent from tuition and fees?
CCC364	Percent from local property taxes?
CCC365	Percent from state sales taxes?
CCC366	Percent should be from tuition and fees?
CCC367	Percent should be from local property taxes?
CCC368	Percent should be from state sales taxes?
CCC369	Know person who attended community college?
CVAR370	Recent health has been?
CAGG371	Had health problems - last three months?
CAGG372	Go outside without help?
CAGG373	Days required help?
CAGG374	Need help yesterday to get around?
CAGG375	Days required help around community?
CAGG376	Able to get out of bed?
CAGG377	Days unable to get out of bed?

CAGG378	Able to bathe self yesterday?
CAGG379	Days unable to bathe self?
CAGG380	Able to dress self yesterday?
CAGG381	Days unable to dress self?
CAGG382	Require help eating yesterday?
CAGG383	Days need help eating?
CAGG384	Currently taking medication?
CAGG385	Best describes situation regarding medication?
CAGG386	Medical bills pay self?
CAGG387	Amount paid by self?
CVAR388	Felt going to have nervous breakdown?
CDPI389	Hands ever tremble?
CDPI390	Troubled by damp, clammy hands?
CDPI391	Bothered by heart beating hard?
CDPI392	Feel tired in mornings?
CDPI393	Trouble getting to sleep?
CDPI394	Troubled by cold sweats?
CDPI395	Troubled by all sorts of things?
CDPI396	Have loss of appetite?
CDPI397	Ill health affect work?
CDPI398	Feel weak all over?
CDPI399	Have spells of dizziness?
CDPI400	Bothered by shortness of breath?
CDPI401	Healthy enough to do things?
CDPI402	Feel in good spirits?
CDPI403	Wonder if anything worthwhile?
CDPI404	Worrying get you down physically?
CDPI405	Worrying cause family problems?
CDPI406	Worrying interfere with social activities?
CDPI407	Stay home because of worrying?
CDPI408	Unable to work because of worrying?
CDPI409	Feel might have nervous breakdown?
CDPI410	This feeling get you down physically?
CDPI411	This feeling caused family/personal problems?
CDPI412	This feeling interfere with social activity?
CDPI413	This feeling cause you to stay home?
CDPI414	This feeling cause you to be unable to do work?
CDPI415	Days when felt not get going?
CDPI416	Things not turn out own way?
CDPI417	Blame self when things not turn out?
CDPI418	Have crying spells?
CDPI419	Do not enjoy doing things?
CDPI420	Feel alone - helpless?
CDPI421	Feel no one cares about you?
CDPI422	Feel life is hopeless?
CDPI423	How does future look?
CDPI424	Think about suicide?
CDPI425	Have trouble concentrating?
CDPI426	Have strange thoughts?
CDPI427	Do same thing over and over?
CDPI428	Get upset with others?
CDPI429	Have trouble remembering things?
CDPI430	Memory cause difficulty?
CDPI431	Memory keep you from doing things?
CDPI432	Others pick quarrels with you?

CDPI433	Feel others plotting against you?
CDPI434	Get really angry?
CDPI435	Things not seem real?
CDPI436	See - hear things that others do not?
CDPI437	Have trouble sleeping?
CDPI438	People are powerless?
CDPI439	Rate mental health as -
CDPI440	Mental health now versus one year ago?
COPN441	Why mental health better than one year ago?
COPN442	Why mental health worse than one year ago?
CDPI443	Mental health now versus five years ago?
COPN444	Why mental health better than five years ago?
COPN445	Why mental health worse than five years ago?
CDPI446	Friends need mental health help?
CDPI447	Where did friends go for help?
CDPI448	Were they helped?
CDPI449	Where to seek help for family/self?
CDPI450	Where to seek help for family/self - next?
CDPI451	Willing to work next to former mental patient?
CDPI452	Willing to hire former mental patient?
CDPI453	Willing to have boss who was mental patient?
CDPI454	Willing to live next door to a former mental patient?
CDPI455	Willing to share apartment with former mental patient?
CDPI456	Allow family member to marry former mental patient?
CAGG457	Respondent primary care giver for person in home?
CAGG458	Respondent primary care giver - non-resident?
CAGG459	Relation of person 60+ for whom primary care giver?
CAGG460	Receive payment for care of person 60+?
CAGG461	Source of payment?
CAGG462	Person require personal care?
CAGG463	Person require financial help?
CAGG464	Burden on family finances?
CAGG465	Cause strain on family relations?
CAGG466	Services used - first mentioned
CAGG467	Services used - second mentioned
CAGG468	Services used - third mentioned
CAGG469	Services used - fourth mentioned
CAGG470	Services used - fifth mentioned
CAGG471	Services used - sixth mentioned
CAGG472	Services used - seventh mentioned
CAGG473	Anticipate person entering nursing home?
COPN474	Why enter nursing home?
CAGG475	Worry about not being able to continuing helping?
CAGG476	Why worry about continuing to help person?
CVAR477	Total family income
CVAR478	Income categories - $20,000+ - last 12 months
CVAR479	Income categories - Under $20,000 - last 12 months
CAGG480	Household income comes from wages, etc.?
CAGG481	Have rental income?
CAGG482	Have dividends income?
CAGG483	Have interest income?
CAGG484	Income from public assistance?
CAGG485	Income from family members?
CVAR486	Race of respondent
CVAR487	Information received from respondent

CVAR488	Tracking reference given?
CVAR489	Month of interview
CVAR490	Date of interview
CVAR491	Day of interview
CVAR492	Interviewer I.D. number
CMIN	Length of interview in minutes
CXBACK	X-Backs in interview
CCOUNTY	County of residence
CRELATNR	Relation of respondent to P.I.E.
CSEXR	Sex of respondent
CAGER	Age of respondent
CAGER5	Age of respondent - in five year categories
CMARITLR	Marital status of respondent
CSCHOOLR	Years schooling of respondent
CDEGREER	Highest degree of respondent
CNOADULT	Number of adults in household
CNOCHILD	Number of children in household
CNOHHOLD	Number in household
CFAMINC	Family income by categories
CRELATNS	Relation of respondent's spouse to P.I.E.
CSEXS	Sex of respondent's spouse
CAGES	Age of respondent's spouse
CAGES5	Age of respondent's spouse - in five year categories
CMARITLS	Marital status of respondent's spouse
CSCHOOLS	Years schooling of respondent's spouse
CDEGREES	Highest degree of respondent's spouse
CRELATNC	Relation of selected child to P.I.E.
CSEXC	Sex of selected child
CAGEC	Age of selected child
CMARITLC	Marital status of selected child
CSCHOOLC	Years schooling of selected child
CDEGREEC	Highest degree of selected child
PWATE	Weight for household sample
HWATE	Weight for personal sample
CPDR	Planning and Development Regions
CREGION	Region in Nebraska
XAXIS	X-axis of respondent
YAXIS	Y-axis of respondent
CITYSIZE	Size of place of residence
CITYCO	City of Residence I.D.
SEIR	Duncan SEI Code - respondent's occupation
SEIS	Duncan SEI Code - spouse's occupation
OCCR	NASIS occupation type - respondent
OCCS	NASIS occupation type - spouse
CSEG	Panel segment

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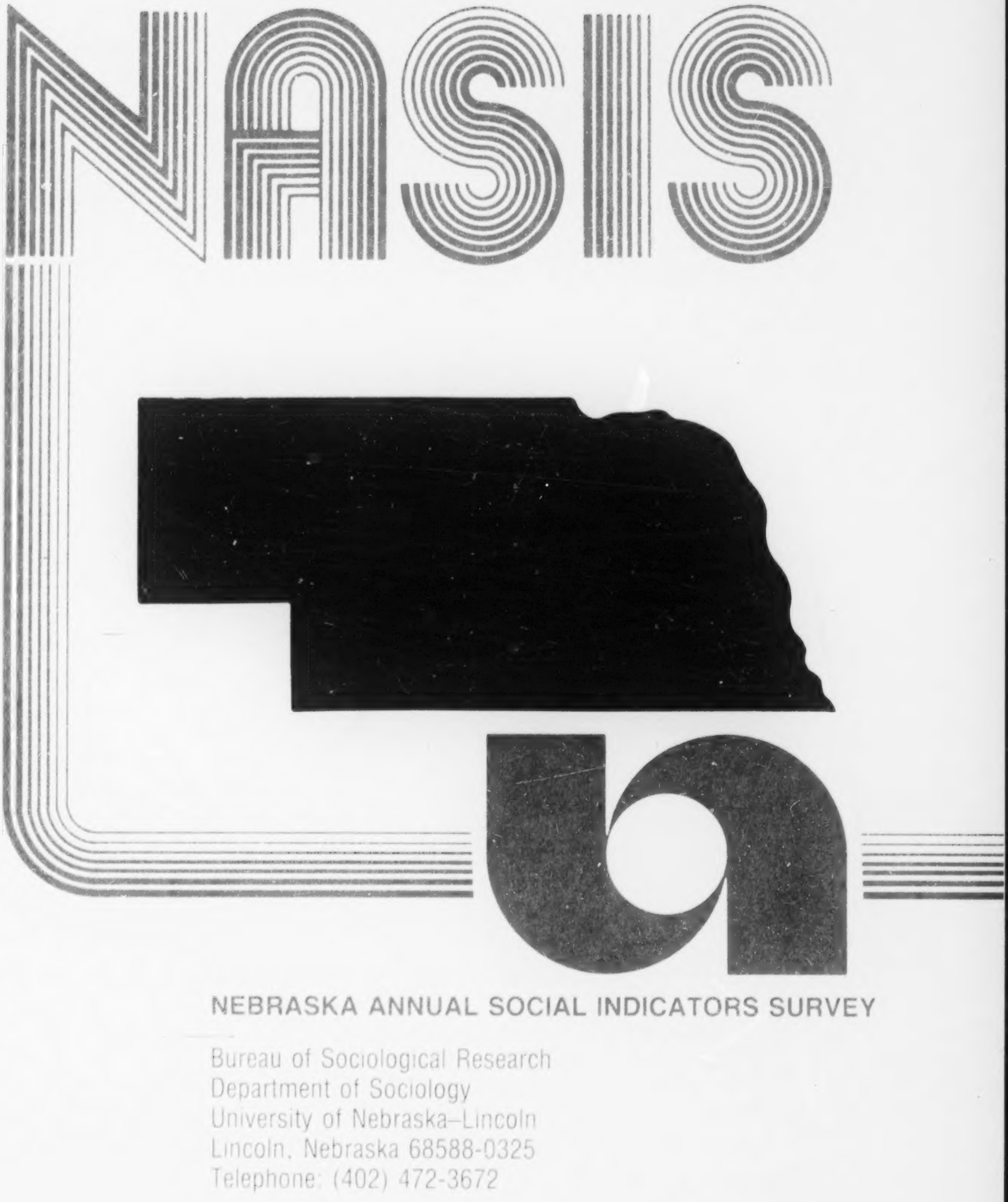
NASIS



NEBRASKA ANNUAL SOCIAL INDICATORS SURVEY

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FALL NASIS 1986, #2

NEBRASKAN'S VIEWS ON CURRENT ISSUES FACING THE STATE

Alan Booth
Department of Sociology

Released February 1987

Price: $ .75

The Nebraska Annual Social Indicators Survey

David R. Johnson and Alan Booth, 1986 Study Co-Directors

The findings in this report are based on data collected in the eleventh Nebraska Annual Social Indicators Survey (NASIS). This survey is part of an on-going study of the quality of life in Nebraska conducted by the Bureau of Sociological Research at the University of Nebraska-Lincoln.

In the Fall of 1986, a representative sample of 1,870 Nebraskans eighteen years of age or older living in households was interviewed by telephone. Approximately 60% of those interviewed were drawn from a sample of respondents who had previously been interviewed in earlier years of the study. These panel respondents were last interviewed in the Spring of 1985. The remainder of the sample was selected using a random digit telephone sampling design. The interview averages approximately 40 minutes and includes questions about health, housing, work, family life, education, recreation, political interests, and other items reflecting quality of life in the state. For the entire sample, 95 out of 100 times the percentages computed from the items asked on the survey are likely to be accurate to within plus or minus 2.257 percent of the figure that would have been obtained if each adult in Nebraska had been surveyed. This is an estimate of maximum error and for most items the percentages are likely to be even more accurate.

The data gathered by NASIS are used by a wide variety of state and local government agencies for policy and program planning and by faculty and students at the University of Nebraska and other colleges for research. No information identifying any respondent is released to any users and the strict confidentiality of individual respondents is rigidly enforced. While the final responsibility for the organization and structure of the survey and for reports produced under its name rests with the Bureau of Sociological Research, public agencies and university departments play an integral part in planning the survey through an Advisory Committee. Public organizations interested in membership on the Advisory Committee should contact the NASIS Study Directors.

Funding for NASIS comes from the University of Nebraska, the Bureau of Sociological Research, and state and local agencies which buy items and data analysis from the survey.

The NASIS surveys are repeated each year to measure change in the quality of life in Nebraska. While there is a core of questions which is included every year, each survey has a large component of unique items which address specific topical areas. Plans for future years include interviewing a new sample of Nebraskans in the Fall of 1987. Additional details on the NASIS surveys regarding use of the survey data or cost of purchasing items on future surveys can be obtained by contacting David R. Johnson or Alan Booth, NASIS Study Directors, at the Bureau of Sociological Research or by sending for a copy of the 1987 NASIS Prospectus.

NEBRASKAN'S VIEWS ON CURRENT ISSUES FACING THE STATE

As part of the Nebraska Annual Social Indicators Survey conducted in the fall of 1986, 923 adults were asked about their views regarding: caps on liability settlements; methods of achieving economic development; radioactive waste in Nebraska; water quality legislation; services to keep the elderly independent; and drug testing employees. Telephone interviews with a randomly selected sample of people were conducted in October and November. The sampling error is + or - three percentage points.

The selection of topics and questions was based on advice from the staff of the Legislative Research Office, Policy Research Office, and other observers of problems facing state and local government. The final selection of topics and questions was the decision of the Executive Committee of the Bureau of Sociological Research and the Codirectors of that organization.

NEBRASKAN'S FAVOR MORE REGULATION OF LIABILITY CASES

Fifty-six percent of those polled favored a law that would restrict damage settlements. Respondents were asked: "Recently liability insurance rates have increased greatly. One of the reasons for the increase may be the large claims insurance companies have to pay. Do you favor or oppose a law that would restrict damage settlements to coverage of direct medical expenses and loss of income? Such a law would eliminate awards to cover mental distress, pain or suffering." Fifty-six percent favored such legislation, 28% were opposed, and 16% were undecided about the issue.

Respondents were then asked: "Do you favor or oppose regulations that would limit the profits insurance companies can derive from selling and servicing liability insurance policies?" An even greater majority (64%) favored such limitations. Twenty-two percent were opposed and 14% were uncertain.

Finally, respondents were asked: "Do you favor or oppose regulations that would limit the fees lawyers can charge." Limitations were favored by 77%, opposed by 19%, and 4% were unsure.

Voters (people who had voted within the last two years) were compared with nonvoters and there were no significant differences in the response patterns. There appears to be a broad base of support for the idea that the judicial system has been making awards that are too high and that limits need to be placed on the system responsible for those awards.

NEBRASKANS HAVE MIXED VIEWS ON ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

With the depressed agriculture industry, economic development has been a central issue in election campaigns as well as in legislative and policy initiatives. Everyone is in favor of economic development, but people are uncertain how to do it or fund it. Survey respondents were asked: "Lately there has been a lot of talk about economic development in Nebraska. Economic development can include programs to stimulate local business and programs to attract new businesses to locate in Nebraska. Which do you think would be more effective — helping businesses which are already here to grow, or attracting new business to the state?" More than a third of the sample (35%) favored both. Thirty-seven percent favored attracting new businesses and 27% liked the idea of helping local business. Only 1% favored some other option. The differerences in preferences are too small to take seriously; clearly a dual approach is favored.

While there was considerable support for using tax dollars to support economic development, a narrow majority opposed using public funds for this purpose. The question was: "One way to encourage economic development is to give tax breaks to new or expanding businesses. Would you be willing to have a slight increase in your property, income, or sales tax to do this?" Forty-seven percent favored the use of tax funds, but 53% did not. There are, however, some important occupational and regional variations in the responses to this question. For example, the majority (56%) of professionals, managers, and sales people favored a tax increase while clerical, skilled, service, and other occupations did not (40%). Also, the majority (52%) of those in the southeastern part of the state favored a tax increase while those in other areas (perhaps more economically depressed areas) did not (40%).

A similar question was asked about stimulating local business: "Would you be willing to have a slight increase in your taxes to fund other types of economic development programs?" Forty-five percent were willing to use tax sources, but the majority (55%) were not. Responses to this question did not differ by occupation or region of the state.

NEBRASKANS STRONGLY OPPOSE STATE AS SITE FOR NUCLEAR WASTE BUT BELIEVE LOCAL ATOMIC POWER PLANTS SAFE

While there is little support for establishing sites for disposing of radioactive waste and strong support for more regulations on transporting such waste across the state, Nebraskans believe the atomic power plants in the area are safe. Survey participants were asked: "Nebraska is being considered as a regional disposal site for low-level radioactive waste. Some feel that this would mean additional business for Nebraska. Would you favor or oppose having isolated locations in the state serve as disposal sites for low-level radioactive waste?" Seventy-one percent oppose locating radioactive disposals in the state and 23% favor it. Only 6% were uncertain about their views on this issue.

Not surprisingly, people were even more opposed to Nebraska as a site for high-level radioactive waste. They were asked: "Would you favor or oppose a regional disposal site for high-level radioactive waste?" Eighty-six percent were opposed, 8% in favor, and 6% undecided.

People's concern extends to the shipment of radioactive waste through the state. "What about trains that go through Nebraska carrying radioactive waste. Do you feel the regulations on them need to be more strict, less strict, or are they just about right?" was the question asked. Nearly half (49%) believed the regulations need to be more strict, while 50% felt they were about right. Only 1% favored weaker regulations.

Finally, we asked about their concerns about atomic power plants in the state. The questions were asked following the atomic power plant disaster in the Soviet Union. The question was: "How about the nuclear power plants located in Nebraska. Are they safe or do you feel they should be phased out of operation?" The majority (63%) thought they were safe and only 13% felt they should be phased out. However, 24% were uncertain about the matter -- perhaps concerned whether a disaster could occur in Nebraska.

It appears there would be a stiff fight to establish a disposal site in Nebraska and that people are ready to support tougher regulations regarding the transportation of nuclear wastes across the state.

NEBRASKANS FAVOR IMMEDIATE GOVERNMENT ACTION ON WATER QUALITY PROBLEMS

In recent years there has been a good deal of concern about water quality. The majority of Nebraskans believe it is a moderate to serious problem that requires immediate attention. Those most concerned would be willing to support a tax increase to deal with the problem.

The first question asked was: "Do you think there may be man-made chemicals in the drinking water which could affect your health?" A large majority (77%) believed there were potentially dangerous chemicals in the water. To get some idea about the seriousness of the problem respondents were asked: "Do you think this is a serious problem, a moderately serious problem, or a problem that is not too serious?" Thirty-nine percent said it was a serious problem and 37% said it was a moderately serious problem. Only 24% believed it was not serious. Residents of the southeastern portion of the state were more likely to select the not too serious category (28%) than the rest of the state (18%). Perhaps urban residents do not have as much direct exposure to the problem as people in small communities and rural areas.

To get at people's views on when something should be done about it, respondents were asked: "Is this a problem the government should deal with now, do something about in the next two years, or let it wait for several years?" A significant majority (76%) wanted something done now, 19% said they wanted action within the next two years, but only 5% felt it could wait.

Those who felt it was a problem requiring immediate action were asked: "Would you be willing to pay a slight tax increase to have the government do more work on the problem?" Seventy-five percent favored the tax increase to solve the problem.

Voters did not differ from nonvoters on the water quality questions.

NEBRASKANS FAVOR TAX INCREASE TO MEET THE NEEDS OF THE ELDERLY

In a period when tax cuts seem to have widespread acceptance, it is a surprise when tax increases are favored. This seems to be the case for services to the elderly.

Respondents were asked: "There are many services that keep elderly people in their own houses, such as meals brought to the home, people who come in to help with the housekeeping, and so on. The number of older persons in Nebraska is increasing each year. Would you favor or oppose a tax increase to meet the needs of these older people?" Sixty-eight percent favored a tax increase, 23 percent were opposed, and nine percent were undecided. Voters favored it slightly less (66 percent) than non voters (76 percent).

It appears special programs to keep elderly independent has a broad base of support in the State.

NEBRASKANS FAVOR DRUG TESTING

In a time when public concern about drug abuse is high it is not unusual to see these concerns reflected in calls for action. In spite of concerns about people's rights to privacy, a majority favor drug testing.

Survey respondents were asked: "Should the law allow employers to require employees to be tested for drugs?" Sixty-seven percent said yes, 18 percent opposed such measures, and 15 percent qualified their answer to indicate that drug testing should be allowed only for some jobs.

When asked: "Should State employees be required to take drug tests?", 71 percent said yes, 17 percent did not favor testing, and 12 percent qualified their answer indicating testing should only be required for some jobs.

There appears to be strong support for legislation that permits employers to test for drugs.

List of reports already released using data gathered in the 1986 Fall Nebraska Annual Social Indicators Survey. These may be purchased at the indicated price from the Bureau of Sociological Research at the University of Nebraska-Lincoln.

Report Number	Title
1	Designs, Procedures, Instruments, and Forms for the 1986 Fall NASIS. David R. Johnson. Price: $7.50.